

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PAUPER INSTITUTIONS
TRUSTEES
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.



FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1899.

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BOSTON
MUNICIPAL PRINTING OFFICE
1899





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CITY OF BOSTON.

PAUPER INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE, 28 COURT SQUARE, ROOM 3.

1898-99.

Pauper Institutions Trustees.

WILLIAM T. SEDGWICK, <i>Chairman</i>	.	.	.	.	Term expires	1902
ALICE N. LINCOLN, <i>Secretary</i>	.	.	.	.	" "	1901
WALTER HUNNEWELL	.	.	.	.	" "	1903
WILLIAM H. GRAINGER, M.D.	.	.	.	.	" "	1901
WILLIAM L. RUTAN	.	.	.	.	" "	1900
SARAH E. FALLON	.	.	.	.	" "	1899
FRANCES R. MORSE	.	.	.	.	" "	1899

PARKER B. FIELD, *Executive Agent.*

ISABEL F. GERRISH, *Clerk.*

ANNIE M. PEASLEE, *Book-keeper, Stenographer and
Typewriter.* (Resident at Long Island.)

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL ON LONG ISLAND.

LOWELL F. WENTWORTH, M.D.,
Superintendent and Resident Physician.

THOMAS J. CONDON,
Deputy Superintendent.

VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

ABNER POST, M.D., *Visiting Surgeon and President of Board of
Visiting Physicians.*

JAMES J. MINOT, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*

PAUL THORNDIKE, M.D., *Visiting Surgeon.*

ALEXANDER QUACKENBOSS, M.D., *Visiting Ophthalmologist.*

WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN, M.D., *Visiting Pathologist.*

J. BERGEN OGDEN, M.D., *Visiting Medical Chemist.*

E. M. PLUMMER, M.D., *Visiting Aurist.*

GEORGE BURGESS MAGRATH, M.D., *Visiting Assistant Pathologist.*

E. W. TAYLOR, M.D., *Visiting Neurologist and Secretary of Board
of Visiting Physicians.*

RESIDENT MEDICAL STAFF.

ALBERT A. TAFT, M.D., *First Assistant Physician.*

W. H. GALLAGHER, M.D., *Second Assistant Physician.*

B. F. WORTHING, M.D., *House Officer.*

JOSEPH E. INGOLDSBY, M.D., *House Officer.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

MARY A. MORRIS.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. P. H. BRENNAN, S.J.

Rev. W. B. TOULMIN.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE IN CHARLESTOWN FOR WOMEN
AND AGED COUPLES.

SARAH GREENLEAF WEEDEN, *Superintendent.*

RUFUS W. SPRAGUE, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*

OFFICE OF THE PAUPER INSTITUTIONS TRUSTEES
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, 28 COURT SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY,

Mayor of Boston:

SIR, — The Pauper Institutions Trustees herewith present their report for the financial year ending January 31, 1899:

Organization. — This department remained constituted as stated in the first annual report until May 1, 1898, when the term of Walter Hunnewell having expired, he was re-appointed for the term of five years. At the same time the department was organized according to law for the year 1898–99 by the choice of William T. Sedgwick as Chairman and Alice N. Lincoln as Secretary. During the absence of the Chairman in the summer, Mr. William L. Rutan served as Acting Chairman.

Powers and Duties of the Pauper Institutions Trustees. — Chapter 395 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1897, as amended by Chapter 451 of said Acts, provides that the Pauper Institutions Trustees “shall have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties relating to poor and indigent persons, or to any institution or place in which they are confined, or detained, or cared for now, conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the Institutions Commissioner of the said city of Boston.” Poor and indigent children, the poor and indigent insane, and those receiving out-door relief

are, however, otherwise specifically provided for, so that the Pauper Institutions Trustees have in their charge only those poor and indigent adults not insane who receive in-door relief.

During the year 1898 these persons have been cared for, with a few exceptions to be noted hereafter, in two separate institutions, one of which is located on Long Island in Boston Harbor and the other near the northern-most extremity of the city of Boston in the Charlestown district. The former is by far the larger, having had during the year an average total population of 706, while the average total population of the latter has been 107.

The Boston Almshouse in Charlestown for Women and Aged Couples.—Some differentiation between the institutions at Charlestown and Long Island had been made by previous administrations, the Charlestown Almshouse having been considered a more quiet and retired home for the worthy poor, and especially a place for aged couples; but such differentiation or classification had been incomplete, and during the first year of the administration of the present Trustees it had become evident that a more marked differentiation would be in the interests of a wise classification. Accordingly on June 8, 1898, it was voted that the institution at Charlestown should be regarded on and after July 15, 1898, as an Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, and in furtherance of this policy it was decided to install as its head a woman superintendent. The Board was fortunate in securing for this position Miss Sarah Greenleaf Weeden, who had had previous experience in charitable and philanthropic work in connection especially with the Young Women's Christian Association, and who brought to our service not only a considerable experience, but a strong and attractive personality and a high enthusiasm. Miss Weeden has already proved herself to be a competent, wise and humane superintendent, and the Charlestown Almshouse, though old in construction, and, therefore, difficult to lift to the level of a modern building constructed with special reference to the needs of a pauper institution, is clean, comfortable, well kept and economically administered. By changes gradually brought about most of the men who were formerly there have been transferred to Long Island, while certain women and aged couples have been removed to Charlestown from the Almshouse on Long Island. Of aged couples there are at present in the Charlestown Almshouse nine, beside sixty-one single women and widows.

The changes in the Charlestown Almshouse just described

necessarily led to the retirement of Mr. Chandler Eastman, who for many years had been its superintendent, and whose management had been characterized by sagacity and economy.

The Boston Almshouse and Hospital on Long Island.—The principal almshouse of the city of Boston is known as the Boston Almshouse and Hospital on Long Island. The Trustees control the whole of this island, excepting a portion at the northerly end (the extremity of which is known as Long Island Head) belonging to the United States government, and occupied by important harbor fortifications and a lighthouse. Belonging to the almshouse and hospital are two wharves and six principal buildings as follows: (1) An old-fashioned brick building formerly known as the “institution,” but now occupied exclusively by men, and, therefore, properly designated as the “Men’s Building.” In this building, in addition to the inmates’ quarters, are the Superintendent’s office, the office of the book-keeper, stenographer and typewriter, and various rooms for officers. (2) A large building of wood and plaster construction, often spoken of as the “dormitory,” but because occupied, with the exception of the bakery, exclusively by women better described as the “Women’s Building.” (3) A large hospital of two hundred and fifty beds having the general shape of the letter **E**, *i.e.*, with a principal front or façade, from which extend parallel to one another and at right angles to the façade three wings. (4) A plain, but handsome chapel built of wood, spacious and well lighted. In this chapel religious services are held at different times by Protestant and Catholic chaplains, respectively. (5) A house for the superintendent. (6) A barn large enough for the nine horses and thirty or more cows which belong to the institution. A piggery located at some distance to the south of the main group of buildings, and containing one hundred or more pigs; a carpenter’s shop; a morgue, and other small out-buildings complete the list. This group of buildings occupies what may be roughly described as the central portion of the island. At the northern extremity are the fortifications already referred to; at the southern are located the playgrounds used by children brought on picnic excursions by the Randidge Fund, and also the Municipal Camp for Boys inaugurated and maintained for the first time during the past summer. The use of grounds on Long Island for these purposes was granted for the season of 1898 by the Pauper Institutions Trustees, on request of the Mayor. They are referred to more at length in a later paragraph.

No new buildings have been erected during the year, but the expenditure of a very considerable sum for repairs was found necessary, and various alterations and improvements have been made as comfort required or experience demanded. For example, a new milk-room for the sanitary protection and storage of the milk supply has been built in the basement of the hospital. Partitions sub-dividing certain wards in the hospital have been removed, with a great gain in capacity, lighting and ventilation; and four new rooms for officers have been built and furnished in what was formerly the sitting-room of the officers in the men's building. Portions of the external walls of the women's building which had fallen into disrepair or suffered damage by storms — to which this building is from its situation particularly exposed — have been reconstructed at a considerable cost, and numerous changes in plumbing, piping and the like have been made. The limited appropriation granted for the year compelled the strictest economy in every direction, and no appropriation whatever having been made for improvements, little work could be accomplished on the material side in the way of betterment of the institution as a whole. All that could be done was, as far as possible, to prevent deterioration and to carry out minor changes.

The Men's Building. — The men's building while well constructed remains, as it has long been, the least satisfactory of all the buildings on Long Island. It still awaits an adequate system of ventilation such as has been recommended by several successive administrations. In the absence of any such system the crude method of opening windows is the usual resource, and this, especially in the infirmary wards containing the older and feebler men, is often impracticable, because such persons not only require somewhat higher temperatures than those in active middle life, but are also extremely sensitive to drafts of cool air such as usually follow the opening of windows. Over and again the opening of windows in one of these wards has been followed by their immediate closing at the hands of the inmates. If the latter, in the interests of decent ventilation, are forbidden to close the windows they complain bitterly. As a result the air in this building is frequently close and sometimes foul.

One of the most important improvements of the year in the men's building has been the establishment of a convenient and well-lighted storeroom and new refrigerator in one end of the old recreation hall, the latter having been transferred to the basement of the southern extremity of the building. It has repeatedly been urged by the superintendent that a

modern cold-storage plant would be a valuable adjunct to this department, an opinion in which the Trustees heartily agree, and only a lack of funds has prevented them from establishing such a plant. The storeroom is in charge at present of Mr. A. W. Davidson, whose service has now extended over several years. The receiving room is in charge of Mr. Simeon Adams, Receiving Officer, and here the bathing arrangements are primitive, and much in need of renovation. Shower baths, in particular, should be introduced. This while perhaps seemingly of minor importance is really a matter of much consequence, especially to the old and feeble, as bathing must be attended to with regularity and efficiency if the best results are to be obtained.

The laundry is also primitive in arrangements, and deficient in lighting and in space. Much of the laundry machinery is old and should be replaced by newer and more modern apparatus. One large mangle and one metal washing machine have been added to the outfit during the year with a distinct gain in efficiency. The kitchen is also old-fashioned in location and fittings and ought to be renovated.

The last portion of the men's building to which reference need be made is the power-room. The engines, pumps, dynamos and boilers are located in the rear of the men's building, underneath the laundry, and are in an absolutely unsatisfactory condition both as regards themselves and their location. During the past year on one occasion the breaking of a belt and the practical destruction of the switch-board compelled a relocation of the latter, under the auspices of the Electrical Construction Division, at a heavy cost. The whole electrical apparatus has been repeatedly condemned. It is altogether inadequate in amount, imperfect in construction and antiquated in design. We are informed by Mr. Howard of the Engineering Department that it will be difficult, expensive and wholly opposed to economical management to patch up the plant for another year, and it is even doubtful if it could be done at all so as to maintain decent service. An urgent appeal has therefore been made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation for a new power-house in a better location and large enough to contain boilers, electrical appliances, pumps, laundry, etc., with advantage and economy.

The Hospital Building. — This building is in fairly good repair, and has required during the year comparatively little outlay. It is not anticipated that any considerable sum need be spent upon it during the ensuing year, except for repairs of plumbing and minor alterations. The need of new isolating

rooms, and of special new and additional wards for tuberculous and specific diseases, is, however, very great. New quarters for the accommodation of nurses are also imperatively demanded.

The Women's Building. — The violent storm of November 27, 1898, did considerable damage not only to the trees upon the island (unfortunately already only too few in number), eight of which were uprooted and practically destroyed, but also to the women's building. The heavy caps of some of the ventilators were lifted bodily from their fastenings and carried away, heavy stones were blown from the chimney tops upon the roofs, and other damage was done of a less serious character. The total cost of the repairs made necessary to this building alone was \$607.18.

The need is very great of a considerable enlargement of the dining-room in this building. At present the inmates can be served only in two or three shifts — a most undesirable state of affairs. Better kitchen facilities are also needed, and a special dining-room for the matrons and other officers should be provided.

One of the greatest defects in the whole almshouse is the necessity which compels the Trustees to maintain the general bakery in the basement of the women's building. This makes impossible that absolute separation of the sexes which is so imperative in an institution of this character, and the Trustees have strongly urged upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that some provision be made for a modern bakery in connection with a re-establishment of the boilers and power-house. The baker has, however, in the face of many difficulties, succeeded in furnishing an abundant supply of good bread, and credit is due to him for his successful management of the bakery under unsatisfactory conditions. The introduction of a smaller loaf has resulted in a material saving of waste in this department.

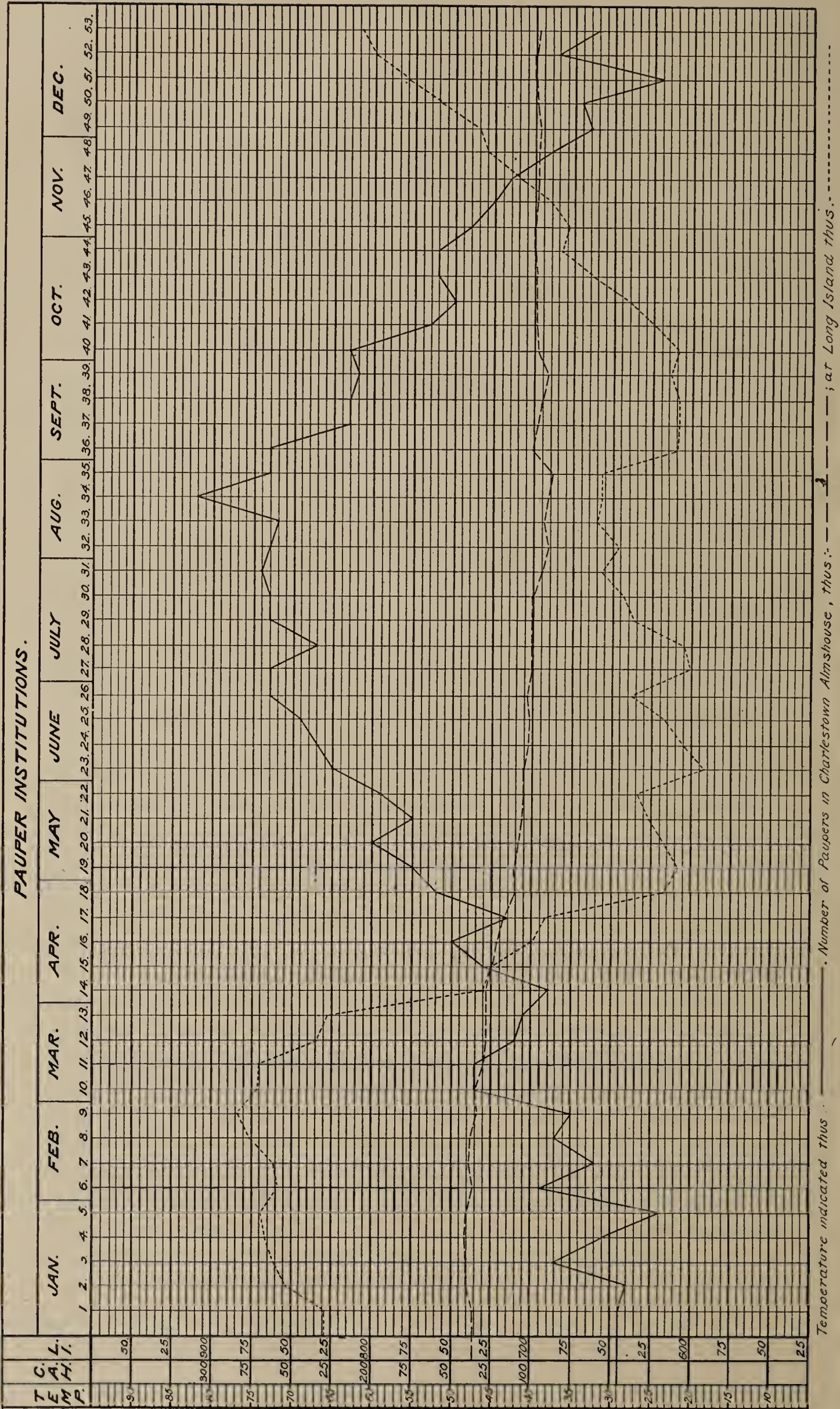
The Wharves. — The November storm damaged the front wharf to such an extent that repairs to the planking and woodwork had to be made at a cost of \$198.22, while the causeway of earth and masonry leading to the wooden part was so far weakened that it has been necessary to contract for its repair at a cost of \$1,240.

New Piggery. — A new piggery has been built in a desirable location to the south of the main group of buildings, and at a small cost. More than 100 pigs are now on hand.

THE POPULATION OF LONG ISLAND.

All the buildings just described are, however, only various and indispensable means to a principal end ; namely, the proper care and treatment of the adult, sane, in-door, pauper population of a great city. This population is generally spoken of collectively as "the inmates," although in addition to the inmates themselves there are in all about seventy-five officers and employees living on Long Island. Certain facts in regard to the inmates are worthy of note. Inasmuch as minors are not sent to Long Island (excepting in the comparatively few cases of young men and women under twenty-one in need of hospital care ; and infants too young to be separated from pauper mothers, and who, therefore, come with them), the average age of the inmates, exclusive of infants, is somewhat advanced, having been forty-eight among those admitted during the year under consideration. Any one visiting the island at most seasons of the year must be struck with the fact that the aged and infirm predominate ; and this is as it should be, for we have a right to expect that only in cases of age or infirmity shall the necessity of a confession of pauperism, or incapacity for self-support, bring about resort to support at the public charge. On the other hand, we regret to say that a considerable number of persons, not physically infirm or aged, do, as a matter of fact, profess pauperism, and resort to the island, especially in the winter season. The curve of population of the Long Island and Charlestown Almshouses, respectively, has been plotted by the Institutions Registration Department, and by its kind permission is reproduced on the following page.

From this curve it appears that the amount of pauperism in the city varies inversely as the temperature. The fact appears to be that upon a large mass, constituting the permanent population of our almshouses, there rises with the fall of the mercury in the winter season a great wave of increase, which subsides with the rise of temperature in the spring. This winter increment constitutes one of the most serious problems with which we have to deal. In part, it is undoubtedly composed of worthy poor, who, barely able to maintain themselves during the summer, find it impossible to do so under the added burdens imposed by the inclemency of winter ; in part, apparently, it is due to a less worthy, but equally unfortunate, number who are victims of the drink habit. Some such, in spite of this habit, are able to maintain themselves during the summer without much suffering from exposure or other sources, such



as overtakes them in winter. For sheer bodily comfort these appear to surrender to the seemingly inevitable, and retreat during the inclement season to a place of protection, and one where they cannot obtain liquor. After both these deductions have been made, however, there still remains a more considerable number of comparatively young and able-bodied persons, who, from lack of courage or incentive, weakly yield to the temptation of real or professed incapacity for self-support, and surrender their active responsibility in order that they may be cared for at the public cost during the inclement season. Some of these are what are technically known as "recidivists" or "rounders."

The "Rounder" Problem. — By a "rounder" is generally understood a person who has made the rounds of various public institutions perhaps many times. For example, such a person in Boston may have served several terms at Deer Island; he may have spent several winters on Long Island; he may perhaps have been in the State Almshouse at Tewksbury; he may have committed petty crimes and "done time" in jail; he has very likely been an inmate of some hospital; and, in rarer instances, he may have spent some time in one of the many insane asylums of the city or the State. In addition, he may also have been an inmate of similar public institutions in other States or cities. It would appear that any one having had an experience of this kind might in any right sense of the word be accurately described as a vagrant, *i.e.*, a wanderer, for if vagrants of this kind are not wanderers upon the face of the earth then surely no one is. It is the opinion of this Board that vagrants of this type are wholly out of place in pauper institutions designed for the care of the worthy poor, and it is our intention to study more closely than has been done hitherto in Boston various aspects of the "rounder" problem in the hope of correcting, if possible, or at least of restricting to some extent, so obvious and so serious a disease of the social organism.

Some phases of the problem are indicated in the following paragraphs from a special report on the admissions of the year, among whom are many vagrants of this type who are constantly passing in and out of public institutions:

A Study of Admissions to the Pauper Institutions of Boston during the Year '98-'99. — In considering the almshouse population we want first to see who come into the almshouse; secondly, who out of all who come in should be roused and stirred to go out again; and, thirdly, who should be persuaded to stay under the protection of the almshouse.

The basis for the following discussion is the total number

of persons admitted to the Boston Almshouses at Long Island and Charlestown during the year February 1, 1898, to January 31, 1899.

Deducting readmissions from the total number of admissions, 1,079, we have 917 individuals admitted, of whom 27 are children, leaving a working basis of 890 adults.

Pauper Admissions, 1898-99.

TABLE NO. 1. — NUMBER, AGE, SEX AND CONDITION OF LIFE.

	MEN.				WOMEN.				Grand Total.
	Under 25.	Between 25-50.	Over 50.	Total.	Under 25.	Between 25-50.	Over 50.	Total.	
Single.....	20	230	47	297	13	39	33	85	382
Married....	1	46	45	92	2	46	34	82	174
Widowed.. ..		46	77	123		28	115	143	266
Separated . .		11	5	16		9	6	15	31
Deserted... 1		4	2	7	1	11	6	18	25
Divorced .. .		3	5	8		3	1	4	12
Total.....	22	340	181	543	16	136	195	347	890

One hundred and eighty-four men out of 543 (or 33.8 per cent.) were admitted for the first time.

One hundred and eighty-five women out of 347 (or 53.3 per cent.) were admitted for the first time.

TABLE NO. 2. — NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSE.

	1st. time.	1-10 times.	10-20 times.	20-30 times.	30-40 times.	40-50 times.	50+ times.	Total.
Men.....	184	204	94	30	23	7	1	543
Women	185	125	24	10	3	.....	.....	347
Total.....	369	329	118	40	26	7	1	890

It will be seen (see table No. 1) that 514 individuals (362 men and 152 women) or 57.8 per cent. of the whole number admitted, were under 50 years of age; but while 195 women, or 56.6 per cent. of the women admitted were over 50 years

of age, only 189 men, or 33.8 per cent. of the men admitted were over 50 years of age.

Two hundred and fifty single men under 50 years of age have been admitted during the year, or 84 per cent. of the whole number of men, while only 52 single women under 50, or 15 per cent. out of a total number of 347 women have been admitted.

There are evident reasons why more than half the persons admitted into the almshouse are between twenty-five and fifty years of age. Many people and many societies are interested to help young men or women under twenty-five, even if they have made a poor start in life, — every one wants to see them do better, and is still hopeful of their future. For old people special homes are open. They may have children who will support them if poor, and protect them if weak; advancing years make them less likely to ramble off and drink, if that be their temptation, and so they are less likely to bring trouble into the household of a son-in-law or daughter-in-law. Of the married and widowed old men and women in the almshouse, a large number are childless, or have lost knowledge of their children's whereabouts, if their own stories are to be believed.

But between twenty-five and fifty lie the years when the inefficient or intemperate man or woman is most troublesome and least appealing.

There is also an obvious reason why only a small number of widowed women between the ages of twenty-five and fifty are taken into the almshouse, widowhood being frequently the immediate cause of dependence. The Overseers of the Poor and private charity carry along temporarily many young widows with growing children, and this large group of persons who must be helped is thus withdrawn from possible entrance into the almshouse. Broadly speaking, one can safely assume that no widow who has young children comes into the almshouse, unless she is known to be a drinking woman or to be otherwise unfit to make a home for them.

Seventy-nine per cent. of men admitted and 36.6 per cent. of women are recorded as intemperate,* 62.8 per cent. of whole number of persons admitted. Forty-six and seven-tenths per cent. of the men admitted have been in penal institutions, 22.3 per cent. of the women admitted, 36.7 per cent. of whole number of persons admitted.

*The record of intemperance is made either from knowledge of commitments or from present investigation, or from the applicant's own statement.

TABLE No. 3. — RECORD OF INMATES AND PARENTS.

	PREVIOUS RECORD OF INMATES.			PREVIOUS RECORD OF PARENTS OF INMATES		
	Recorded as Intemperate.	Previously in Penal Institutions.	Aided by Overseers of Poor.	Father or Mother aided by Overseers of Poor.	Father or Mother previously in Alms house.	Father or Mother Insane.
Men	432	254	111	42	40	11
Women.....	127	73	129	8	14	4
Total.....	559	327	240	50	54	15

Forty-four per cent. of all the men and women admitted went at once into the hospital; 56 per cent. into the two dormitories. Of those entering the hospital, some were probably soon discharged into the dormitories, but, to set against that, others first admitted into the dormitories went within a few days into the hospital. Only 26.5 per cent. of the whole number entering are certified as able to work; with 11.2 per cent. certified as able to do light work, this gives us 37.7 per cent. of our entering population physically able to work. Supposing this 37.7 per cent. "able to do some work" to be dwellers in the two dormitory buildings, into which went 54 per cent. of admissions of the year, we should have 16.3 per cent. of infirm and weak old people admitted to the dormitories too feeble to work, though not needing hospital care.

TABLE No. 4. — DESTINATION IN ALMSHOUSE AND ESTIMATED WORKING CAPACITY OF 890 PERSONS.

	Admitted to Dormitories.	Admitted to Hospital.	Certified Able to Work.	Certified Able to do Light Work.	Not required to Work.	Total.
Men.....	368	175	182	67	294	543
Women.....	131	216	54	33	260	347
Total	499	391	236	100	554	890

TABLE NO. 5.—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WEAKNESSES AMONG 890 PERSONS ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSE, IN MOST CASES DISQUALIFYING FOR STEADY AND SELF-SUPPORTING WORK OUTSIDE.

	Old Age or Chronic Illness.	Temporary Illness.	Maimed, Lam e, Deformed, Blind, Deaf, etc.	Feeble-Minded or Demented.	Mentally Weak.	Developed Insanity and Committed to Asylum.
Men	154	100	52	20	26	5
Women	164	75	53	9	46	14
Total	318	175	105	29	72	19

Thirty-six per cent. of those admitted are incapacitated for steady work by chronic illness or old age; 12 per cent. are in some way disabled (deformed, lame, partially blind or deaf, etc.): 13 per cent. suffer from some form of mental disability. Under the general heading Chronic Illness, in Table 6, are included 112 persons suffering from consumption, 62 cases of specific disease, and 45 persons paralyzed or bed-ridden. These different categories of disability overlap each other and cannot be added into totals; a man may be disqualified for active work by old age, being also deaf and lame, or a woman may be feeble-minded and consumptive.

TABLE NO. 6.—COMPARISON OF THE 890 ADULTS ADMITTED TO THE ALMSHOUSE DURING 1898, WITH THE 369 ADULTS (INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE 890) WHO WERE ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

	Over 50 years of age.	Went at once into Hospital.	INCAPACITATED BY			Died.	Readmitted during year.
			Chronic Illness or Old Age.	Maimed, Lam e, Blind, etc.	Some Form of Mental Weakness.		
890 admissions	33%	44%	36%	12%	13%	11%	15%
369 first admissions.....	44%	69%	43%	17%	20%	19%	4%

The comparison (Table No. 6) of the general percentages of the 890 adults admitted to the almshouse during 1898, with the special percentages of those 369 adults (included in the 890) who were *for the first time* admitted during 1898, indicates that through the Institutions Registration Department, who at present act as our agents for admission, we are now receiving into the almshouse those persons who most stand in need of indoor relief; the old, the sick and the disabled; while the small number of recidivists, among those first admitted in 1898, may mean that we are admitting but few of the men and women who tend to form the "in and out" class, although twelve months is too short a time from which to draw safe conclusions. (Compare Table No. 2.)

Of the 521 persons who have been admitted to the almshouse during the year, but not for the first time, many first entered in the years prior to 1892, when the Settlement Clerk was given no facilities for investigation in the home, and when his decision whether to admit or refuse an application was necessarily made on the applicant's own story and appearance, supplemented in some cases by the records of the Overseers of the Poor. It is clear that greater discrimination is now exercised than was possible in former years, and this is also indicated by comparison of certain figures in the report of the Mayor's Special Committee (1892) with the corresponding figures during 1898. (See Table No. 7.)

TABLE NO. 7.—COMPARISON OF FIGURES FROM FINAL REPORT OF MAYOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE (1892) WITH FIGURES FROM REPORT OF 1898.

	Number of admissions.	Individuals represented.	Admitted more than once during year.	Percentage admitted more than once.	Admission for first time.	Percentage of first admissions.	Population of Boston in 1891 and 1898.	Families helped by Overseers of the Poor in 1891 and 1898.
1891								
Almshouses, Long and Rainsford Islands.....	1,273	973	300	23.6	506	39.8	457,772	Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 13,647
1898								
Almshouse, Long Island..	1,034	874	160	15.5	358	34.6	541,827	16,377
Decrease or Increase, 1898,	-239	-99	-140	-8.1	-148	-5.2	+84,055	+2,730

The present population of the almshouse on Long Island should be compared with that of Long and Rainsford Islands in 1891. This table does not cover admissions for either year to Charlestown Almshouse, to which fewer persons were admitted in 1898 than in 1891.

TABLE No. 8.—STUDY OF 184 MEN ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSE, FOR FIRST TIME, BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1, 1898, AND JANUARY 31, 1899.

AGE.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.						HABITS.		DEPENDENCE.					DESTINA-TION.		INCAPACITATED BY					SOME FORMS OF CHRONIC ILLNESS.				REPORT ON JAN. 31, 1899				Readmitted.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Separated.	Deserted.	Intemperate.	Have been in Penal Institutions.	Aided by Overseers of Poor.	Parents, aided by O. P.	Parents in Almshouse.	Former inmate Marcella-St. Home.	Have Dependent Children.	Admitted to Dormitory.	Admitted to Hospital.	Chronic Illness or Old Age.	Maimed, Lamé, Blind, Deaf, etc.	Feeble-minded or Demented.	Mentally Weak.	Insane Now, or Formerly.	Consumption.	Paralyzed or Bedridden.	Specific Disease.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.			
—25...	15	1	1	5	7	4	2	3	2	5	12	6	3	1	1	1	1	4	6	11	
25-50..	56	19	16	1	3	2	78	35	14	16	2	.....	.....	42	55	40	14	1	5	2	29	1	7	19	31	47	6
50+...	16	24	23	2	4	1	31	11	21	....	.....	.....	.....	34	36	35	16	8	6	3	5	11	.....	13	16	41	5
	87	44	39	3	7	4	114	53	39	18	5	2	.. ...	81	103	81	30	12	12	6	35	12	11	32	53	99	11	

TABLE No. 9.—STUDY OF 185 WOMEN ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSE, FOR FIRST TIME, BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1, 1898, AND JANUARY 31, 1899.

AGE.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.						HABITS.		DEPENDENCE.					DESTINATION.		INCAPACITATED BY					SOME FORMS OF CHRONIC ILLNESS.				REPORT ON JAN. 31, 1899				Readmitted.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Separated.	Deserted.	Intemperate.	Have been in Penal Institutions.	Aided by Overseers of Poor.	Parents, aided by O. P.	Parents in Almshouse.	Former inmate, Marcella-St. Home.	Have Dependent Children.	Admitted to Dormitory.	Admitted to Hospital.	Chronic Illness or Old Age.	Maimed, Lame, Blind, Deaf, etc.	Feeble-minded or Demented.	Mentally Weak.	Insane Now, or Formerly.	Consumption.	Paralyzed or Bedridden.	Specific Disease.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.			
—25...	13	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	8	....	1	1	....	16	....	....	1	4	4	....	1	....	5	1	7	8	....
25-50 ..	21	29	14	1	4	6	31	13	18	6	2	....	3	8	67	34	7	4	2	2	4	17	8	9	13	26	34	1
50+....	17	20	53	....	3	1	19	7	41	....	2	....	3	25	69	44	28	21	3	5	7	7	3	23	30	43	6	
	51	51	67	1	7	8	51	20	61	14	4	1	7	33	152	78	35	26	9	9	25	27	17	37	63	85	7		

TABLE No. 10.—PERCENTAGES DRAWN FROM TABLES 8 AND 9.

	Admissions, 1898.	Single, under 50 years old.	Married, widowed, etc., under 50.	Over 50 years old.	Over 70 years old.	Intemperate.	Have been in Penal Institutions.	Family history of public aid for two generations.	INCAPACITATED BY			DESTINATION.		Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Readmitted.
									Chronic Illness or Old Age.	Maimed, Lamé, Blind, etc.	Some forms of Mental Weakness.	Admitted to Dormitories	Admitted to Hospital.				
Men.....	184	39%	23%	38%	10%	61%	28%	13%	44%	16%	16%	44%	56%	17%	28%	54%	6%
Women,	185	18%	31%	51%	20%	27%	10%	14%	42%	18%	23%	18%	82%	20%	34%	46%	3%
Total..	369	28%	27%	45%	15%	44%	19%	13%	43%	17%	20%	31%	63%	19%	31%	50%	5%

When we find of our 890 persons admitted to the almshouse during the year that

391 need to go at once into the hospital,
 318 are incapacitated for steady work outside the almshouse, and therefore for self-support, by old age or chronic illness,
 105 are maimed, or lame, or partially blind, deaf, etc.,
 120 are in some way mentally disqualified,
 559 are recorded as "intemperate,"
 327 have been inmates of penal institutions,

it is clear that we cannot simply say to such a population, "Stop drinking; stand on your feet and work." Obviously, only a small number are capable of responding to the appeal, whether put crudely or with all the tact in the world. A man may be maimed, or may be suffering from chronic illness, and yet if he be of resolute will and good character he can make his work valuable, and it will have a recognized market price; or, on the other hand, he may be of drinking habit, yet if he be strong and healthy his work will still be wanted and will have its market price; but the chances of work are few for the maimed or sick man or woman of intemperate or degraded habit. (See note.)

We have spoken of men and women as "intemperate," and enumerated their commitments to penal institutions without regard to their early associations and hereditary weaknesses or inclinations. No moral judgment is attempted, only the statement of certain facts, and by no means all the

NOTE.—MEMORANDA OF 35 MEN RATED AS "ABLE TO WORK," OR "ABLE TO DO LIGHT WORK."

15 are found to be impaired in health, suffering from rheumatism, hernia, heart disease, etc.

8 are maimed or crippled, or have defective eyesight, etc.; these injuries are not all serious, but are to some extent disqualifying.

9 are both sick and maimed, crippled, etc.

3 appear to be able bodied.

—
 35

28 ($\frac{4}{5}$ of the whole number) are stated to be intemperate.

5 are said to be "intemperate at times."

2 may be accounted temperate; one of these has been insane; the other, at 36, has been twenty times in the almshouse.

—
 35

One of the 35 men has a marked pauper-history. His mother died at Rainsford Island Almshouse. His wife had been an inmate of the almshouse, and is now at Long Island; of his six children all were born and five died at Deer Island, Rainsford Island or Long Island.

Only 10 can be said (from record) to have learned a trade.
 25 are recorded as laborers, teamsters, etc.

In all, 32 out of 35 have some physical disqualification.
 1 is feeble-minded.
 2 appear unsound mentally, though not insane.
 2 have relatives insane.
 3 have been at the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs.

determining facts;* nor is the attempt made in this brief report to discriminate between the principal and contributory causes of dependence. The number of individuals is small, and the data imperfect, especially about those who first entered the almshouse in the years before 1892.

Here, then, is the picture of our almshouse population, or at least of such facts of their lives as have got themselves recorded — happily, in many dwellers in the almshouse exist capacities for usefulness under guidance, and qualities of friendliness, unselfishness, patience and devotion which are unrecorded.

Those who should *leave* the almshouse as soon as possible are, as a rule, though not invariably, drawn from the group whose almshouse history is shortest. This group includes:

(a.) Those men and women who have come for hospital care during temporary illness, and who should, as soon as possible, get into active work; their chance of this lessens with each week of almshouse life after recovery. Among these are the women of ordinary mental capacity, coming for confinement, for some of whom places at service with their babies, can be found.

(b.) Those who might be cared for by relatives.

(c.) Those among the “incapables” or disabled who can piece out their incapacity by faithfulness, and who are at times able to work, though only under patient employers.

(d.) Those who may be counted as able-bodied, intemperate, irregular workers, who should not be allowed to use the almshouse as a free home, in which to recover from debauch.

Among those who should be persuaded to *stay* are:

(a.) The mentally weak (especially the young women) who are not so markedly feeble-minded as to be fit subjects for the Custodial Department of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded at Waverly.

(b.) The helpless drinkers who cannot protect themselves from temptation, and whose life outside the almshouse is an alternation of drinking, arrests and commitments.

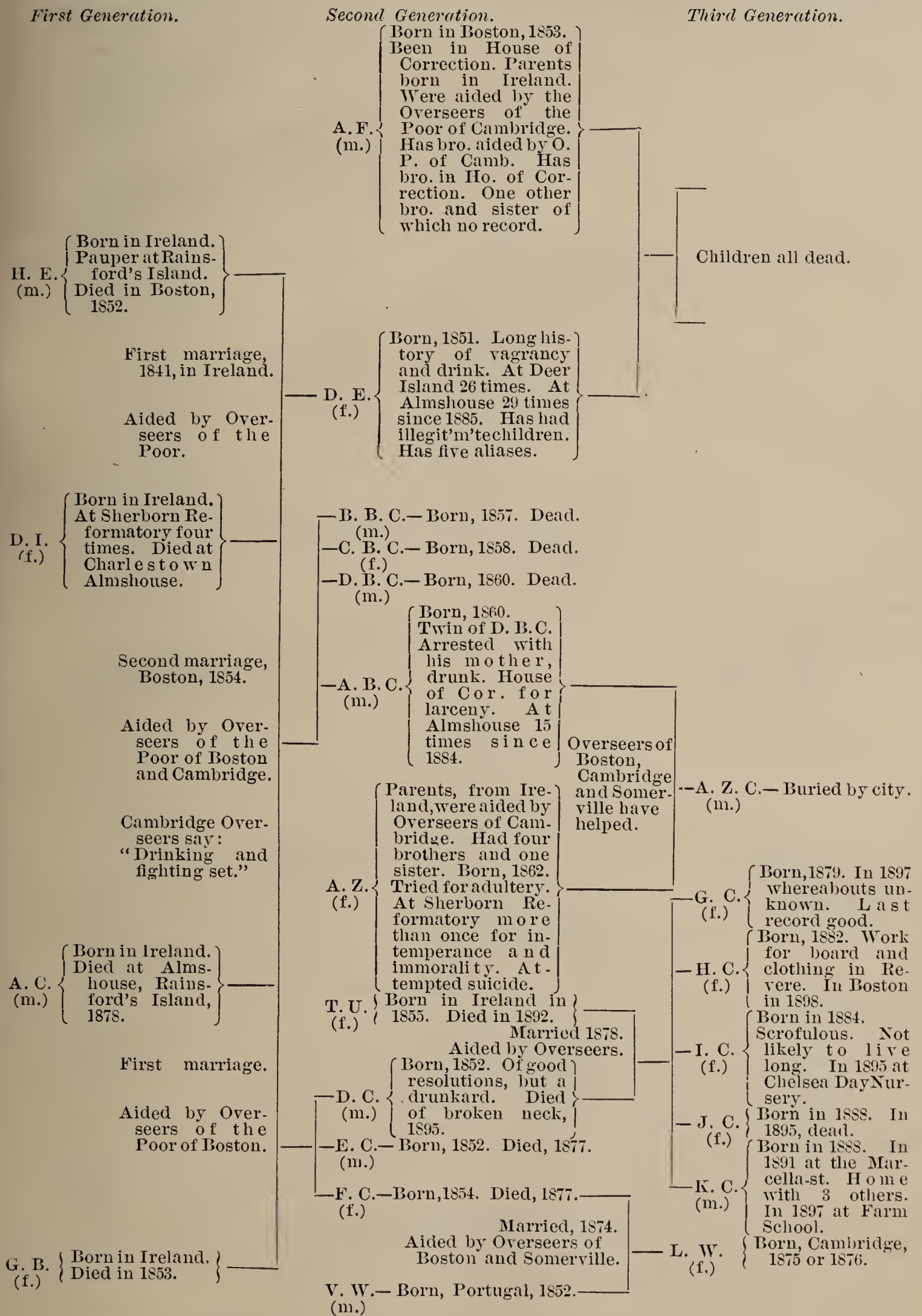
(c.) Elderly infirm people without responsible relations.

One cannot look into the antecedents of an almshouse population without coming across some of the tangled and

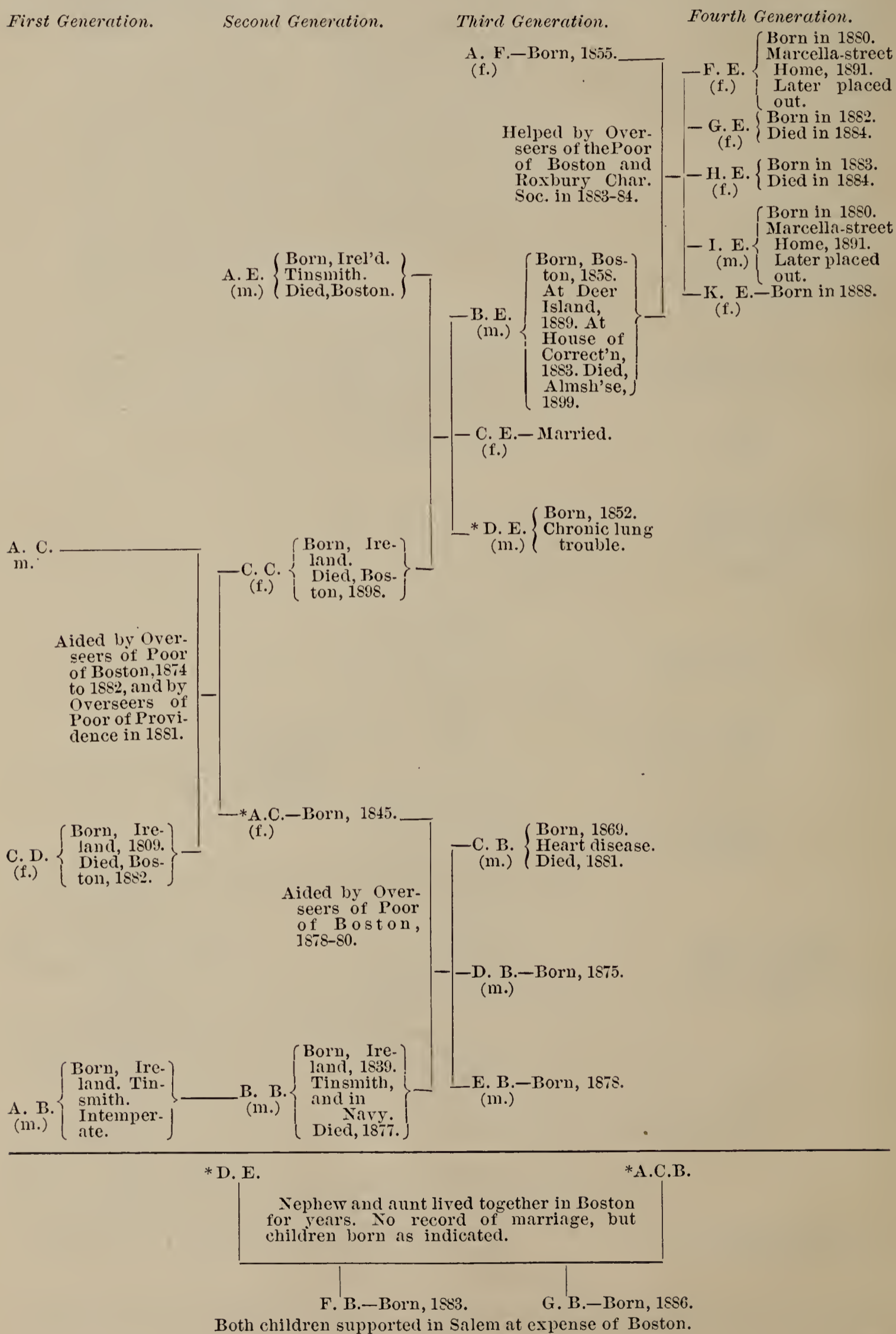
*“A statistical analysis of a concrete mass of poverty or pauperism will probably give more light concerning the subjective causes of poverty than the objective causes. In dealing with individuals, their character is apt to be more studied than their environment. Even when environment is the primary cause of poverty, the immediate cause or co-ordinate result is often deterioration of character. Sickness is more obvious than bad sanitation; laziness than a malarial atmosphere; inefficiency than a defective educational system.”—*American Charities, A Study in Philanthropy and Economics*, by Amos G. Warner, Ph.D., page 29.

interwoven threads of pauper and semi-criminal and defective relationships. Three such instances are given in the tables on the following pages, one of which leads back to a home in the old Crystal Palace building on Lincoln street. It is only in retrospect that we get full sight of the ramifications from such centres of degenerate life; although they should not be accepted as representing frequent conditions, it is worth while to study them with care, so that if possible in the case of persons of similar tendencies now coming into and going out of the almshouse, through the full co-operation of all municipal, educational and philanthropic organizations which touch these lives at any point, we may set some check to the contagion. There is already a natural check to it, if we can trust the general evidence of our records, as an examination of the cases of pauperism in the second generation shows a tendency to elimination by infertility and early death.

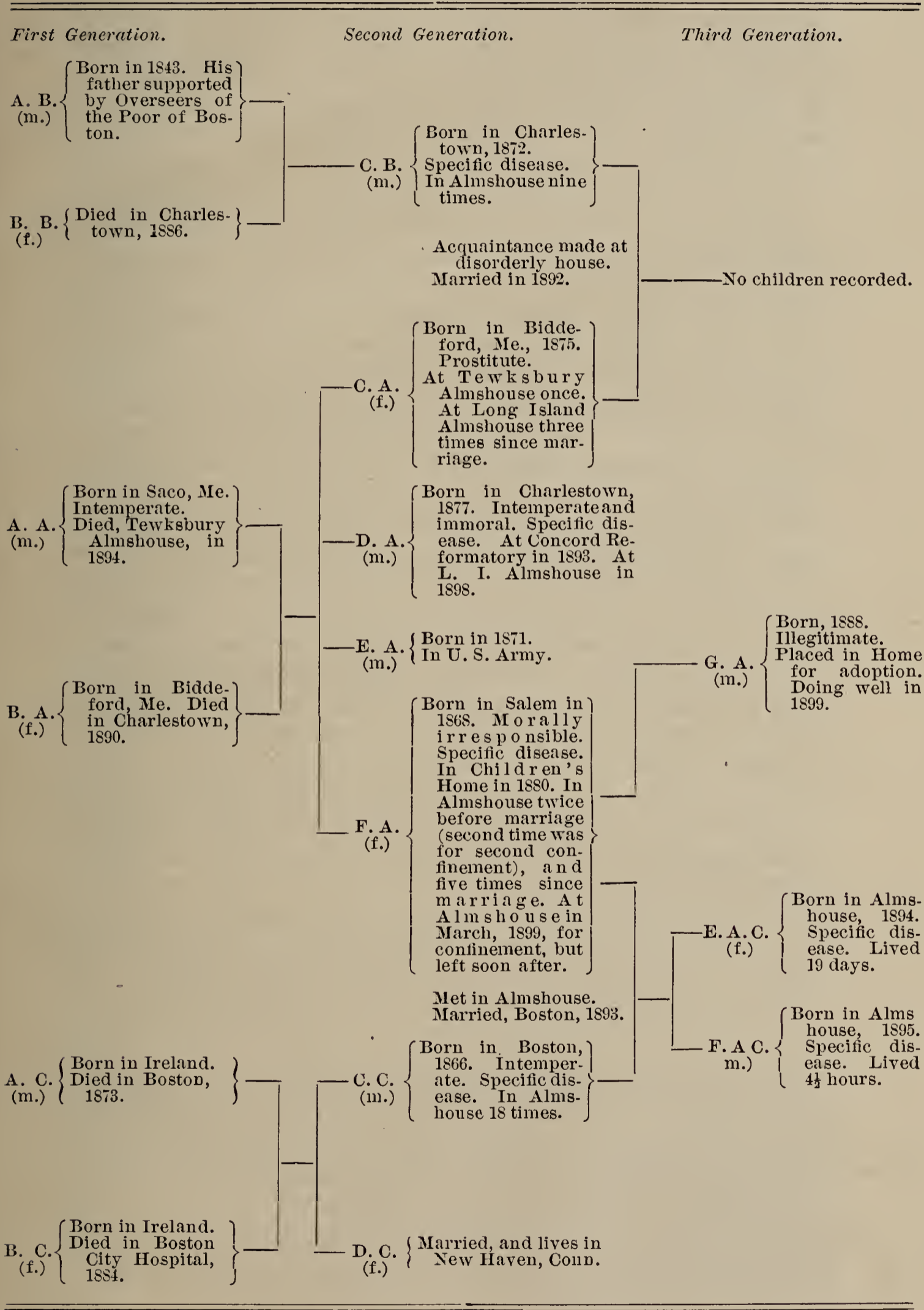
FAMILY HISTORY OF A. B. C. AND HALF-SISTER, D. E. F.; AT
LONG ISLAND, JANUARY, 1899.



HISTORY OF TWO FAMILIES, OCCUPANTS OF THE "CRYSTAL PALACE,"
FORMERLY A LINCOLN-STREET TENEMENT HOUSE.



HISTORY OF A FAMILY (A) AND ITS INTERMARRIAGE WITH FAMILIES (B) AND (C).



Occupation. — We must accept the fact that for a part of our population their only prospect is life in the almshouse. For them occupation there under decent and orderly conditions should be provided even when they are incapable of productive work. Great credit should be given to those officers of the almshouse who have, with unobtrusive patience and ingenuity taught some of these men and women to do well work requiring some skill, while in their lives outside no one had had the perseverance to teach them to do anything.

Many men and women leave the almshouse the better physically for their stay in the hospital — we should unceasingly try to do as well by those whose weakness is mental or moral.* Unless our efforts towards this end are unremitting, we are open to the charge often made against almshouses ; namely, that they send forth again into the community men and women rested and recuperated after a period of drinking or dissipation, more able than before to be an injury to society, because no moral gain has accompanied the physical improvement.†

(That portion of our population who may look forward to active life outside the almshouse we ought to send out the better for their stay inside ; the weak wills strengthened, the bad habits checked and possibly corrected, and at least some good habits of cleanliness and order and industry established. But to break up a bad habit is perhaps the greatest conquest we can make in life. We cannot expect to make this conquest for others by repression for a time, and good counsel. Unless we can capture the interest — make something else appear more attractive, more to be desired — so that whatever will a man or woman has works with us instead of against us, advice and appeal are as likely to do harm as good. An outward respect will be paid with an inward reservation, and this process is a hardening one.

We must “empty by filling” and by interesting a man in some sort of progressive industrial work make it less attractive to him to sit idle and to smoke and play cards.)

With the two-fold physical and moral disqualifications of

*“The care shown by buildings and grounds should be simply an indication of the presence of that which is infinitely more important — a prompt, never-ceasing and intelligent application of every resource afforded by medicine, hygiene, nursing and personal attention to the particular needs of each patient, from the moment of his admission until his discharge. In short, from the highest official to the lowest there should be a recognition of the individuality of each patient, and an honest pride in standing as the representative of a great city in the execution of its purpose to relieve the needs of its humblest citizens.” — *Report of Standing Committee on Municipal and County Charities, 25th National Conference of Charities and Correction, New York, May 18-25, 1898. By Homer Folks, Chairman. Pages 9-10.*

†The Final Report of the Special Committee (appointed by the Mayor to inspect Public Institutions of Boston in 1892) speaks of “The great extravagance of sending criminal and vicious persons backward and forward recruiting them again and again in hospitals, and subjecting the public to the terrible risks of moral and physical contagion which they carry with them.”

many of our men and women, it will need deliberate teaching of a high order to help our people, and re-enforce weak characters instead of simply retaining them for a while and discharging them unhelped. We need this teaching not only for those who may be pricked into some effort to leave an institution which is no longer a place for idleness, smoking and card-playing, but also to render brighter and happier the lives of those who will probably never again support themselves or be supported outside the almshouse.

We need, in both Men's Building and Women's Building, a teacher whose business it should be to set every unemployed person at work, even at the cost of labor, time and ingenuity. The very presence of so many feeble unoccupied persons is one cause of the low standard of work in an almshouse. It creates an atmosphere of idleness against which it would be difficult for the most energetic person to struggle. It is like close air, and is as poisonous in its effects.

We cannot blame our feeble people for not doing the housework or farmwork of which they are incapable, but we are much to blame if we do not keep them occupied. In the small amount of teaching done in the two buildings this year we have seen instances of the advantages of ingenuity thus bestowed.

A little demented woman, hitherto unoccupied, and often unhappy, has been proud of tying knots in carpet worsted to be knit into a rug; a young blind woman has wound all the worsted knit by the others. Another blind woman has done a great deal of knitting, evenly and well and with infinite patience, while a friend of hers has often sat by and helped her to make sure that no stitches were dropped.

This is only carrying further such work as some of our officers have already done from their interest in the people under their charge, but to fully develop it, it should be the special work of well-qualified persons. It would mean so much for the moral and industrial atmosphere of the almshouse that in our opinion it would justify the added expense of salary and maintenance of a teacher in each of the two dormitories. This teacher should be qualified to carry on also an evening school, on certain evenings of the week, and to teach singing.

Support by Relatives and After-care. — In a number of instances relatives have been seen or written to in the hope that they would give support to inmates. The only success met with has been when such appeal has been made before the admission of the dependent person; after admission, a relative is not likely, from outside suggestion, to assume

support willingly, though many cases occur where relatives voluntarily ask the discharge of inmates, and in one instance our agent and superintendent, by tact and careful management, brought about a family reconciliation, so that an old man who had recently come into the almshouse saying that he would have nothing to do with his daughter, went happily home with her.

In most of the cases where relatives were seen it was apparent that they had no wish to shirk the material support of a father or mother, but that it was the disgrace for wife and children or for husband and children which was keenly felt. Some elderly women in the almshouse have sons who are children of a first marriage. According to their own story these sons had been pushed off and neglected; they had had to "do for themselves" from the time they were twelve years old, and the feeling of affection and duty toward the mother had been much weakened.

(In several instances a man who showed grief and mortification at having a mother in the almshouse has yet felt that he could not have his wife made miserable nor his children put to shame by his mother's drinking habits.

In some instances where one might have expected relatives to be interested to help, their unreadiness has appeared to arise from lack of means to provide special care for the old man or woman. Where each member of the family who can work must work for the week's income, no one can be spared to watch over the old grandfather or grandmother; and if he or she is unsound in mind, or has a disabling illness, or craves something to drink, the difficulty is increased, and there is actual danger of fire or accident in the little home. Inability to provide a separate room, or even a separate half of a room, makes it harder to welcome into one's household an old and sick relative. This is not said to excuse unfilial conduct, but is only offered as a statement of difficult conditions.)

The attempts at after-care have been very humble. In only a small proportion of cases can such attempts be made, as many men and women are unwilling to keep in communication with us, and at any time the slender thread of communication can be snapped at will. From time to time we have greatly wished that we could promptly follow up a person who has left us while the impulse to do his best is still strong upon him and can be laid hold of to help him into work.

We have received the constant and helpful co-operation of the related departments, and valuable help has been given by

the Associated Charities, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Industrial Aid Society, the Working Girls' Home (Grey Nuns), St. Luke's Convalescent Home, the House of Mercy, the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, and other organizations and individuals. It has been only necessary to say that in this or that way help can be given to the city to receive most generous and prompt assistance.

Even with all this ready co-operation, we cannot secure adequate after-care without additional assistance in the Boston office.

Commitment for Vagrancy. — A very large proportion of men and women in our almshouse are habitual drinkers. If they are outside of institution restraint or the restraint exercised by a temperate and resolute wife or husband, they are sure to drink. Such a person, unless he has been stirred to efficient exercise of his own will by religious conviction, or can be upheld by a friend who stands close by him in daily life and work, is helpless before the slightest temptation.

It is better for the community and for himself that such a person should remain under control, but it is difficult to secure a permanent stay. From time to time he becomes restless and asks and receives discharge, as there is no power of legal detention in the almshouse. Within ten days, sometimes within twenty-four hours, he asks readmission. Often he comes, in a pitiful condition from the effects of drink, saying that he is sick and obviously temporarily unfitted for work. For the individual as well as for the community, it would be well if, in the cases where there is a long record of commitments to the House of Correction and of admissions to the almshouse, the individual could be arrested as a vagrant and sent to the State Farm on an indeterminate sentence, or on a long sentence to the House of Correction.

The standard of daily work at the State Farm and the House of Correction is, of course, higher than it can be in any almshouse where there is a constant depression of the standard through the low physical condition of the greater proportion of inmates. There are many men between twenty-five and forty whose chance of recovery would surely be greater under the more exacting discipline of a penal institution than under the almshouse conditions terminable at will.

We believe that vigorous enforcement of the laws against vagrancy would be more efficacious in ridding the almshouse of able-bodied loafers than the establishment of a workhouse. The law already gives us the power to ask for arrest and commitment of an inmate who refuses to work after being certified by a physician as able to work.

Classification. — In the way of classification, to protect the younger persons who come into the almshouse from the influence of those who have sunk into apathy and degeneration, and whose past histories have been in every way unfortunate, it is clear that we ought to accomplish more separation than is at present the case, but the difficulties to overcome are great. A general classification on the basis of age is difficult to arrange on account of the differing physical conditions. The classification on the basis of past record is sometimes complicated by the great difference in working capacity and willingness to work.

Not infrequently the man or woman whose life outside the institution has been bad is a ready and willing worker, especially if he or she has been under prison discipline, and the chances are only too many that in getting the necessary work of the almshouse done, all who are ready to work, whether young and inexperienced or the reverse, are thrown together. (Officers naturally like a willing worker, and the work, willingly done, makes a change for the time being in the worker. The regular life, the sense that one is contributing to the orderly administration of a large institution and that the efficiency of one's work is recognized and valued, will sometimes so soften and refine the expression of a face, that it is hard to recognize in the institution the person you have seen under different circumstances outside.) (The respectable man or woman on the other hand is in many cases crotchety or ill-tempered and difficult to get on with. Often this has been the determining cause of dependence.)!

The two dormitories have been built on the congregate plan, with large wards. To provide any efficient classification, we should by some readjustment secure two or three employment-rooms, and every effort of Superintendent and officers toward breaking up almshouse stagnation should be supported.

Perhaps the best basis for classification would be the number of admissions to the almshouse.

(If a man enters the almshouse for the first time even at thirty or forty instead of twenty, we should make more effort to get him at once on a healthy footing of energetic work than for the young man of twenty-eight who has already been twenty times in the almshouse; who began a delinquent life at fourteen, and who since then has been frequently committed to penal institutions.)

Do what we will, we cannot ensure individual care and effort for every inmate; we must do as surgeons on a battlefield would do — put forth our best strength for the "helpable" cases, and then do what we can for the others.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN. — ANTICIPATED RETREAT TO THE MAIN LAND.

When it became evident that war with Spain was imminent, and the possibility of the appearance of a Spanish squadron off Boston Harbor was recognized, it was perceived that owing to the exposed position of the Pauper Institutions on Long Island and their proximity to the United States fortifications on Long Island Head, it might become necessary to remove the inmates to the main land. Accordingly, active inquiries were instituted among various institutions, public and private, in Boston and vicinity, which elicited most gratifying hospitality on the part of a number of such institutions. The State Board of Charity; the various Boards of Overseers of the Poor of Boston and vicinity, including Cambridge, Malden, Brockton, Woburn, Milton and others; the City Hospital and the hospitals in Newton and Waltham; the Trustees for Children, who offered to put at our disposal the Marcella-street Home; the Free Home for Consumptives, and various other authorities and institutions kindly tendered their aid. The Pauper Institutions Trustees desire to make grateful acknowledgment to all who thus offered assistance. Although it did not prove to be necessary to accept their aid, their readiness to co-operate was highly appreciated.

The Hospital. — United States Soldiers. — The year at the Long Island Hospital has been an eventful one. As soon as it became evident to the United States authorities that it would be desirable to remove to well-established hospitals on the eastern coast of the United States sick or wounded soldiers from Cuba and Porto Rico, provision was made for the reception of as many as possible in the Hospital on Long Island. Owing to the fact that the number of inmates in the hospital in summer is somewhat less than at other seasons, it was possible, by making certain changes, to set apart for the use of United States soldiers one entire wing of the hospital, and on the 13th day of September last a detail of sixty-one United States soldiers, almost all of them members of the regular army, was sent to Long Island for care and treatment, notice having previously been given that they might be expected.

It was decided that the best place in which to care for the soldiers was in the middle wing, where they could be more isolated from the other inmates of the Hospital, and could also receive better care.

The wards were *thoroughly renovated* and made ready for the soldiers, a large supply of additional garments and linen

being provided by the Volunteer Aid Association. It is gratifying to know that although many of the soldiers were seriously ill at the time they were sent to Long Island (thirteen of them having typhoid fever and many others suffering from malarial fever) not a single death occurred. To the untiring devotion of the visiting staff, and the faithful care of the resident physicians and nurses this desirable and fortunate result is largely due, and the Trustees gratefully acknowledge their services. The soldiers expressed themselves as highly gratified with the treatment they received.

Nursery. — After the departure of the soldiers it was decided to remove the nursery for children from the lower wing of the hospital to the middle wing, as the children could thus be entirely isolated.

The change in the appearance of the nursery shows the wisdom of this experiment. The children have a large, airy ward entirely to themselves, and there is no occasion for any one to cross it, as was the case in the ward which they previously occupied. The healthy and well-nourished condition of the children is apparent, and they would compare favorably with children outside of an institution.

Training School for Nurses. — There is one marked step of progress which has been made in the Hospital Department; this is in the grade of young women who come to the hospital for training. Among the pupils and those who have already graduated, there are many who reflect credit on the profession to which they belong, and nothing will so greatly tend to raise the character of the hospital as to have a fine class of nurses who are willing to be trained, and who may afterwards become head nurses in this institution.

Library and Reading-room. — During the year the library and reading-room have received important additions, and have been largely used both by officers and inmates. The Trustees are especially indebted to Mr E. W. Forbes for his devoted and intelligent aid in its arrangement and supervision, and for his gifts in books, both of which were freely given without cost to the city. Many sets of some of the best magazines and periodicals were presented by Mr. E. C. Marshall, Penal Institutions Commissioner, who has also completed from duplicate copies in the Penal Institutions Department some of our sets in which there were gaps. In addition, the Trustees desire gratefully to acknowledge the assistance of the Penal Institutions Department in the binding of several hundred volumes at a nominal cost.

The number of men who borrowed books from May 15, 1898, to April 1, 1899, was 213. The number of books loaned was 2,074.

Fiction,	1,510	History,	42	Poetry,	32
Travel,	102	Religious,	29	Miscellaneous,	12
Biography,	99	Science,	11	Magazines,	237

This does not include books loaned to women or officers, which would make the total number about 2,500.

The Farm and Dairy.—Fresh milk in abundance is a great desideratum in an establishment like that on Long Island, and especially for use in the hospital. During the last two seasons a considerable loss has taken place from the spoiling of milk on the way to the island or almost immediately after its arrival. The experience of the last two years having shown that it is impracticable to have on Long Island a model farm of large size on account of the scarcity of effective labor in the summer season, it has been decided to restrict somewhat the areas under cultivation and to direct the efforts of the Farm Department to the growing of fresh vegetables, celery, lettuce, onions and the like, and to hay and pasturage for a considerable dairy, rather than to undertake, as heretofore, a larger area under cultivation for crops such as corn and potatoes. In pursuance of the policy of making the farm essentially a dairy farm, an application has been made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for funds for an enlargement of the barn.

Randidge Picnic Excursions for Children.—On the request of His Honor the Mayor, the use of a portion of Long island was again granted by the Trustees for picnic excursions for poor children, provided under the Randidge Fund. These excursions were conducted under the management of the Penal Institutions Commissioner, the children being taken to the rear wharf and restricted to a portion of the island remote from the Pauper Institutions buildings. Better provision was made this year than in the previous year for games and bathing and, by the construction of suitable shelters, against rain and for places for refreshment. In his annual address to the City Council, delivered on January 2, 1899, the Mayor refers to these excursions as follows :

“ During the last summer season 13,540 children were given a day’s outing on Long Island, including a luncheon and facilities for bathing, at an aggregate expense of about \$2,600 — \$2,000 of this amount being the income of the Randidge Fund for last

year, and the remainder an unexpended balance from the income of the fund for the previous year. These excursions, carried without an accident and at an average expense of only fourteen cents for each child, afford a striking example of the widespread beneficence which can be accomplished, under proper management, by the use of the facilities which the city is able to supply. Such a record could not, I believe, be duplicated, or even approached, by any private charitable organization, and I have taken some pride in demonstrating, partly as an encouragement to others to follow his example, the wisdom of the donor in placing this somewhat unique bequest in the hands of the city. Last year the children were in nearly all cases furnished also with free transportation by special electric cars from the immediate vicinity of their homes, through the liberality of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which contributed as many free tickets as were required for this purpose. The various churches of the city were invited to organize excursions, and to furnish volunteer committees to take charge of the children, and nearly all of them were carried out in this manner. If these excursions are to continue to go to Long Island, it is very desirable that a pier should be constructed adjacent to the picnic ground so that the children may be landed at a point much nearer to their destination than is now possible."

Municipal Camp for Boys. — A Municipal Camp for Boys was also established during the summer upon the higher land of Long Island Head still further away from the Pauper Institutions than the playgrounds used by the Randidge Picnic Excursions for Poor Children. Permission to establish this camp upon Long Island was cheerfully granted for the season by the Trustees on the request of His Honor the Mayor, and the experiment proved to be an unqualified success. In his annual address the Mayor has referred to it as follows :

"In the month of July of last year, an appropriation of \$2,500 having been made for the purpose by the City Council upon my recommendation, the city initiated the unique experience of opening a camp for boys who would not otherwise be able to secure a vacation outside of the city limits. A committee of four persons was given the general supervision and charge of the camp, and its executive direction was put in the hands of Mr. E. C. Marshall, Penal Institutions Commissioner. The cost for the equipment of the camp, to accommodate 100 boys, was a little under \$1,000, and other expenses amounted to about \$1,500. The camp remained open for seven weeks, and 831 boys were received in all, so that the weekly *per capita* cost of maintenance was \$1.83. The boys received were between the ages of ten and sixteen years, and upon the whole the results achieved were quite satisfactory and afford distinct encouragement for the consider-

able extension of this plan next summer. I believe that this is a profitable line of educational and social work, and that training of some value can be given even during the short period of one week, besides affording to the boys most needing it an opportunity for a change of scene and for out-of-door life, with boating and bathing, which has so much recreative value and quickening influence. I have already expressed my belief that an expenditure of \$10,000 to give 5,000 boys a week's outing each of this character would be fully warranted in the value of the results from an educational standpoint alone, if we take a broad view of what education consists of and do not make the mistake of confining it to what can be learned from books in the school-room."

Fire Protection. — The buildings on Long Island and at Charlestown are still without adequate fire protection, but arrangements are under way for providing a salt-water service for the Long Island Almshouse and Hospital. An appropriation of \$11,000 for this purpose was granted during the year, and a system of protection would have been established immediately had it not been deemed best to defer operations for a little in the hope that arrangements for a new power-house might make such steps easier and more secure. It is the hope of the Trustees that during the coming year both institutions may be adequately protected.

Boat-Service for Long Island. — Owing to the fact that all communication between Long Island and the main land is by water, the Trustees have come to the conclusion that in the near future one boat at least should be provided for their exclusive use. At present the boat service consists of the steamers "J. Putnam Bradlee" and "John Howard," both in charge of the Penal Institutions Commissioner, Mr. Marshall. The Pauper Institutions Trustees are much indebted to Mr. Marshall for many courtesies, but they believe that while continuing the service of the "Bradlee" it would undoubtedly be for the best interests of the Long Island Institutions, and especially of the hospital, if the "John Howard" or some similar boat should be put at their exclusive disposal. (See page 46.)

Finances. — Detailed statements of the financial income and outgo of the year will be found in tabular form beyond. It is the constant aim of the Trustees to reduce as far as possible the number of inmates, in the belief that it is their duty to diminish as far as possible the mass of pauperism pertaining to the body politic. To this end, generally speaking, they discourage by every means in their power, resort to and continuance in the almshouses of the city.

In particular, during the year passed and since the total abandonment of prison labor on Long Island, more and more labor has been expected and required of inmates. This policy has had the tendency to diminish in the working season the total number of inmates, a result which the Trustees regard as wholly satisfactory. It cannot be denied, however, that one result has been and is likely to be a somewhat increased *per capita* expense. This is in part due for the present year to the hospitality extended to United States soldiers, the extra cost of whose care was a considerable sum, but who are not included in the regular population of inmates. It is also due in part to the higher prices of most supplies during the Spanish War period of 1898. Extensive repairs have also been found necessary during the year, especially at Charlestown, and these also are included in the *per capita* expense.

Changes in the Staff of Officers on Long Island. — Mr. A. H. Hopkins, Deputy Superintendent, resigned his office on February 28, to take effect on March 15, 1898, and Mr. A. T. Hopkins, as special assistant, filled his place during the months of March and April. Mr. Thomas J. Condon became Deputy Superintendent on May first, a position which he still holds. On October 15, the office of Clerk of the Boston Almshouse and Hospital was abolished in order to effect certain changes in the work, and this change necessitated the retirement of Mr. J. J. Monroe, Clerk. On November 21, it was voted to establish the office of Book-keeper, Stenographer and Typewriter, and somewhat later Miss Annie M. Peaslee was appointed to fill this position. On October 17, Dr. Lowell F. Wentworth resigned his office of Superintendent of the Boston Almshouse and Hospital, which he had held for about two and one-half years, and his resignation was accepted by the Board, to take effect on January 15. The Trustees are glad to put on record their appreciation of Dr. Wentworth's interest in, and devotion to, the work, and his humane treatment of the inmates. At the expiration of Dr. Wentworth's term of office the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Condon, became Acting Superintendent.

Executive Agent. — The Trustees, at the cost of much time and labor, having carried on the work of the department with the aid of the superintendents only, for nearly a year and a half, determined that it would be expedient to secure the assistance of an Executive Agent. Accordingly, in October, Mr. Parker B. Field was appointed to this office, and entered on its duties on November 1.

Mr. Field brought to the work an experience of twelve years in business, and a training in philanthropic and charitable work which included one year in connection with the Boston Children's Aid Society, two years as Superintendent of the Barnard Memorial, and the same time as Principal of one of the public evening schools of the city, besides practical familiarity with the methods of the Associated Charities, the Boston Provident Association and the Industrial Aid Society.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. SEDGWICK,

ALICE N. LINCOLN,

WILLIAM H. GRAINGER, M.D.,

WILLIAM L. RUTAN,

SARAH E. FALLON,

FRANCES R. MORSE,

WALTER HUNNEWELL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, January 15, 1899.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees :

Complying with the courteous invitation of your Board, I respectfully submit the report of this institution due February 1 of this year.

The year that has passed covers an eventful epoch in the history of the institution. Early in the year there came the declaration of war between this country and Spain, causing active operation on the part of the United States Government in completing the fortification at Long Island Head and bringing a large force of men to the island. On account of the situation of our buildings, the exposure to danger from an invading force would have been very great, and preparations were made for speedy removal of the inmates should immediate danger arise. No actual removals were made except to return to the towns of their proper residence such inmates as were boarding here. Occasion was also taken to commit to lunatic hospitals such inmates as were mentally deranged.

Numerous changes in the official force have occurred. Mr. A. H. Hopkins retired from the deputy superintendency in March, and, after an interim of a couple of months, during which Mr. Arthur T. Hopkins acted in the capacity of Deputy, the place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Thomas J. Condon. By action of your Board the office of Clerk was abolished November 15, and the vacancy made by the removal of Mr. J. J. Monroe, which was thereby effected, was filled by the appointment of Miss Annie M. Peaslee as book-keeper and stenographer. About the usual number of changes in the rank and file of officers and employees, other than those mentioned, have occurred from unavoidable causes. To secure greater permanency in the official positions, larger salaries must be paid and more frequent boat service established to bring the officers into contact with the social life which to a larger degree seems to be quite indispensable.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

There has been in all departments of the institution a general activity and constant effort to improve existing conditions, which I believe has not been without its good result, and I have no hesitation in inviting an inspection of the institution in comparison with conditions which existed a year ago. We have not been at a standstill, and I believe the measure of improvement has been sufficient to satisfy any reasonable demand.

In the main building of the institution radical changes have been made. The old partitions and refrigerator have been removed from the basement beneath the culinary department and the whole space has been devoted to the use of the engineer. The sanitary conditions which had existed at this point were extremely unsatisfactory and the change which has been made has added greatly to the healthfulness of the institution.

The room beneath the inmates' dining-room, which was formerly used as a smokers' hall, has been thoroughly renovated and a model store-room fitted up therein. A meat room has been partitioned off and an ample modern refrigerator has been put in place. This change brings the stores of the institution into convenient compactness, where the work of receiving and distributing can be efficiently supervised by the storekeeper, and the cutting of a doorway through into the areaway between the stairs gives convenient access to this department from the office. The partitions have been removed from the site of the old store and the whole space having been thrown together is used as a smoking-room. This arrangement we found much more convenient than the former one, and, being in proximity to the toilets, would seem to be the more rational assignment of this room.

A very comfortable library and reading-room has been fitted up in the room over the inmates' dining-room formerly used as a chapel and school-room. Oak tables and comfortable chairs have been provided and, within specified hours, the men are privileged to use this room, and, I believe, with universal satisfaction. Further furnishings can be supplied to advantage, and I hope this suggestion will receive your considerate attention.

Immediately in the rear of the room last mentioned four comfortable rooms for officers have been partitioned off and furnished.

The laundry has had its capacity for doing work increased

by the addition of a new metallic washer, and an eighty-inch mangle was also recently added.

During the year all of the external woodwork of the men's building was repainted and the window sashes newly puttied. There has also been a general repainting of the interior of this building.

At the women's dormitory the interior has been thoroughly renovated and repainted and is now in a very cleanly and excellent condition, but we have felt here the effects of stormy and severe weather, as in former seasons, and extensive repairs will frequently be necessary on the exterior of this structure. During the severe storm of November 27, 1898, considerable damage was done to the ventilating stacks, necessitating extensive repairs. The embankment in the rear of this building will continue to require serious attention, as in the storm previously referred to from two to three feet of the already narrow embankment was washed away.

Important improvements have been made in the hospital. The diet kitchens in the wings at both extremes have been enlarged by the removal of the partitions which formerly subdivided the space into dark passageways, and light, airy, spacious rooms have been thus secured. A new storeroom with an ample refrigerator has also been provided in connection with the hospital kitchen. In the wards, the partitions in the middle and centre wings, and a portion of those in the lower wing have been removed, greatly increasing the cheerfulness of the wards, and improving the distribution of light and air. The wards have also received a general renewal of paint. One hundred and thirty-four new iron hospital beds have been supplied and the nursery has been equipped with modern iron cribs. Further extensions of direct steam heating of the hospital wards have been made, and all of the middle and lower wings, as well as the centre building can now be made comfortable in the most extreme weather. In last year's report your attention was called to our need of a better morgue. As no money was obtainable for this purpose, an effort was made to improve the existing morgue, and the preserving chamber was protected from the heat of the sun by a wooden jacket, thus securing an additional dead air space, which has proven to be a satisfactory insulator. The ice box was also remodeled and enlarged, and so far as preservation of bodies went, we had nothing of which to complain during the summer. Under its proper heading I shall make a further recommendation regarding the morgue.

Very important changes have been made in the Farm Department. At the barn there have been extensive improve-

ments : a new grain room and a tool room have been built ; new stalls have been provided for twenty head of cattle, and the cow tie-ups have been further improved by cutting in new windows along the east side. The new stalls which are ranged along the easterly side of the barn have been made with impervious floors and iron gutters to secure proper disposal of drainage, and new swinging stanchions have been used. Thorough whitewashing has been kept up, and the whole scheme of changes has been in line with the suggestion recently made by the Cattle Commissioners. The portion of the barn used for horses has been equipped with three new stalls and the old stalls have been rebuilt. The rearrangement in this portion increases the light and ventilation, and the sanitary conditions about this department are very satisfactory. I am glad to be able to state that the site of the old piggery has been abandoned, and by a partial removal of the old buildings and the construction of other new portions we have secured a piggery which accommodates one hundred and seventy-five hogs, with a slaughter and cooking-house attached. While not architecturally pretentious, this building is thoroughly sanitary and good so far as it goes. The floors throughout are of Portland cement, and the paved yards permit the stock to live in a cleanly state. A great amount of labor has heretofore been necessarily expended in supplying our swine with water, but the new structure has a water supply from a four-inch extension made from the water main, which will also furnish water for flooding the new ice pond on which work has been commenced.

New rooms have been provided for the farmer in the lower story of the larger cottage, thus removing him and his family from the institution proper and giving him much more comfortable and satisfactory quarters.

The grounds have been improved by setting out some four hundred trees, and it is to be hoped that tree planting will be encouraged and industriously followed in succeeding seasons. It is greatly to be regretted that we should have lost eight large trees during the storms of the past year. Several of these were noble specimens, more than three feet in diameter.

HOSPITAL.

The work of the hospital during the year has been very largely increased by reason of the war. With the coming of troops to the Post at Long Island Head in March, a request was made by the commanding officer for such medical aid for his men as might be required, and, although the garrison was

later increased to two hundred men, the medical service was supplied by our hospital staff either by visits of the men to the hospital out-patients' department or by the visit each morning of a medical officer to the Post.

In response to the call that was made for the accommodation of sick soldiers in the public hospitals of the city, the wards of our hospital were thrown open to returned sick soldiers, and on the 13th of September we received sixty-one men from the hospital ship "Relief." These men were landed at the wharf in Boston and were transferred to the Institution by the steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee." The middle wing of the hospital had been vacated and put in readiness for their reception, and from that time until December 1st this section of the hospital was set apart for the care of sick soldiers. Additional nursing force was provided, and all of the working force was increased with a view to securing adequate care. I wish especially to acknowledge the service of Dr. James J. Minot of the visiting medical staff for his untiring devotion to these men, and we note with pride and great satisfaction that of the men previously mentioned with the additional cases sent us by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, making a total of ninety-eight soldiers treated altogether, not a single case was lost but excellent recoveries in all were secured. These men were generally very sick on reaching the hospital. The most conservative treatment was instituted at once, and no men were allowed to leave their beds until correct diagnoses had been made and safety assured. Although we thus had brought to us some thirteen cases of typhoid fever, the disease was not communicated to any of our ordinary population.

The training school has continued to do good work, and through its influence the nursing in the hospital has been decidedly improved. The number of pupil nurses has been increased to thirty.

There have been several changes in the personnel of the resident medical force. Dr. C. M. Hutchinson resigned and entered private practice in March, and Dr. A. A. Taft was promoted to succeed him. Dr. Howard Gallagher, who had finished his term as senior house-officer, was appointed to the vacancy made by Dr. Taft's promotion. Dr. David J. Johnson, upon the termination of his term as house-officer, received an appointment to the military post at Fort Warren. The positions of senior and junior house-officers are now respectively filled by Drs. B. F. Worthing and J. E. Ingoldsby.

The hospital has done good work, and conspicuous in the

expansion of the work should be mentioned the increase in pathological research. The visits of the medical staff have been regularly made throughout the year, and their valuable services are again most cordially acknowledged.

INMATES.

An analysis of the statistical tables will indicate a marked change in the character of the population of the past year. I am able to say that the number of able-bodied young men resident here has been smaller than during the period covered by the last report. This result is partially due to the closer restriction placed upon admissions at the registration office, and has also been largely contributed to by the policy within the institution of exacting labor from able-bodied inmates. It has not always been easy to pursue this policy. The average able-bodied, chronic pauper is as averse to work as it is possible for a human being to be, and it has required the exercise of persistency to counteract his inertia. It has occasionally been necessary to resort to solitary confinement for inmates who refused to perform the tasks assigned them, but the full extent of the law has not been necessary in any case. The following notice has been posted throughout the institution, and it has not been without its effect:

The attention of inmates is called to the following extract from the Laws and Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts:

ACTS OF 1895. (CHAP. 445.)

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC AID.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 2. Every person receiving aid in an almshouse or workhouse of a city or town may be required by the officer in charge thereof to perform such labor as the official physician shall certify to be suited to the age, strength and capacity of such person.

SECT. 3. Whoever refuses or neglects to perform any labor required of him as aforesaid, or while performing such labor wilfully damages any property of the city or town requiring the performance of such labor, shall, on conviction thereof by any court or magistrate having jurisdiction of the offence, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year in the House of Correction or at the State Farm; or, in the County of Suffolk, in the House of Correction or House of Industry.

The above provision of law will be enforced in this Institution.

(Signed)

L. F. WENTWORTH, M.D.,

Superintendent.

The transfer of the men formerly at the Charlestown Almshouse to this institution has increased our number of men by about twenty-five. The female population is much more stable than the male, and there are but few young women admitted except such as may require hospital treatment. It has been my policy to restrict the leaves-of-absence of inmates to much smaller proportions than has been previously the custom, and unless there has been some good reason for giving passes to able-bodied inmates, the use of them has been restricted to the invalids and aged. This practice has also been of assistance in keeping young men out of the institution, but it has increased our showing of admissions and discharges, for the rule governing discharges has been more frequently taken advantage of, and inmates have gone out on discharges who have been unable to obtain the pass which they desired. In many instances these individuals have been readmitted within a day or two after leaving the institution. There would be a decided advantage in applying special restrictions to this class of applicants for permits to re-enter the almshouse.

The following recommendations are made :

1. The hospital wing with its equipment, recommended in last year's report is again urged upon your attention.

2. We are still in need of the wards for contagious diseases, and I hope an appropriation for the same will be available this year.

3. New sanitary furnishings in the hospital are still needed, and in the men's wing the toilets and bath-rooms need a thorough renovating and a new supply of fixtures.

I wish to call your attention to the desirability of supplying shower baths in this portion of the hospital. There are but three tubs for bathing eighty-five men. For the purpose of saving time and economizing in heat and water, I recommend the establishment of several shower baths in this wing. I also recommend the removal of the tubs in the inmates' bath-room at the men's institution, and the substitution therefor of a shower-bath system.

4. Again calling your attention to the morgue, I recommend the building of a frame addition, 12 feet by 18 feet, to be lighted principally from above, and equipped with such fittings as may be necessary to make it convenient for the work of the pathologists. This addition can be made at small expense, and with the present capacity of the morgue for the preservation of bodies, the needs of the institution in this respect will be provided for for years to come.

5. Further improvements in the hospital kitchen are very much needed. I should advise the removal of the partition between the kitchen and the room on the westerly side, with the remodeling of the stairs and the introduction of a freight elevator. Additional steam cooking apparatus should be provided for all the kitchens.

6. Your attention is again called to the great need of a new laundry building. This, at present a very weak point in the institution, is the key to an important situation. If a new laundry building were provided, the present laundry site could be used in connection with the kitchen, and would also give room for a bakery. For two years the baking of this institution, sometimes having a population of nearly one thousand, has been done in an oven measuring 6 feet by 7 feet. It is impossible to drive at this gait perpetually, and immediate steps ought to be taken to relieve the two important departments referred to. The welfare of the institution is largely dependent upon the bakery and laundry, and this matter is worthy your serious and early attention.

7. The ventilation of the men's building has been so many times advocated that it seems almost useless to refer to it again, but the plans which have been made for this improvement ought to be carried into execution at the earliest possible day.

8. The steam heating and electrical plants are inadequate for the institution. During the past year, plans have been partially made for the relocation and rebuilding of the power plant, and it is earnestly desired that the needs of the institution in this respect may be provided for at an early day. In connection with the relocation, there should be workshops for the engineer and carpenter, with an equipment of machinery, so that needed repairs may be promptly made. Much valuable time is now consumed in securing simple repairs from the city.

The usual statistical tables are appended for your consideration.

Religious services have been held each Sunday during the year, and early in the autumn a change in the service was made whereby both Protestants and Catholics were given an opportunity to worship each Sunday instead of alternating as they have heretofore done. The chaplains, Rev. W. B. Toulmin and Rev. P. H. Brennan, have been constant in their attendance on such as wished their services.

I wish to extend my thanks to the heads of departments and the employees of the institution in general for their

careful attention to duty, and the faithfulness of their support. I am also under many obligations to the captains of the boats in the institution's service for many courtesies.

Having finished my work in connection with your department I will take my departure, assuring you of my continued interest in the welfare of the institution which I have endeavored to serve.

Respectfully submitted,

LOWELL F. WENTWORTH,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE VISITING MEDICAL STAFF OF THE LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees:

During the past year improvement in the general condition of the hospital has been uninterrupted. We feel that this is due to the interest shown in its development by the late Superintendent of the institution, the resident physicians, and by the highly conscientious work of the Superintendent of Nurses and her staff. The wards are now clean and orderly, equal to those in our best city hospitals. The attitude of the patients is respectful to authority, and the air of discipline increases in proportion to the care bestowed upon them.

No one thing has conduced more to orderliness than the commitment to proper hospitals of noisy and troublesome insane patients. The policy has been to transfer those persons who, through their disordered mental state, have interfered with the welfare of non-insane patients, thereby relieving the hospital of patients for whom it is not intended and also assisting toward a proper classification of the dependent poor.

A distinct advance in treatment has been made in the introduction of adequate methods of infant feeding. Through this means the deaths due to digestive disturbances have been reduced to one-quarter of what they were. A well-equipped and sunny nursery has been established, which will also do its share in diminishing infant mortality.

During the past summer the Board of Trustees opened the middle wing of the hospital for soldiers returning from Cuba. This was made possible by the transfer of the patients there to other wards and when possible to the dormitories. One hundred and twelve soldiers, including out-patients from fortifications on Long Island Head, were treated, with no deaths. During the period of the soldiers' residence on the island a daily boat service was instituted, in so far temporarily converting the hospital to the basis of one on the main land. The visiting staff wishes to express its appreciation of the willingness with which the house staff

and nurses accepted the extra work imposed upon them, and also of the valuable services of Mr. F. R. Jouett, medical student, who served as volunteer house officer during the stay of the soldiers.

We would respectfully call attention again to certain recommendations made to you in the last report. These were: The relief from overcrowding of the male wards; the separation of tuberculous patients from others, and the desirability of an increase in the number of small rooms; the necessity of proper facilities for the care of cases of contagious disease; the better arrangement of the out-patient department; the enlargement of the morgue. We desire to lay special stress upon the last recommendation. The present building is altogether inadequate, and we are convinced that no improvement would conduce so much to the development of the hospital department as a more commodious and properly equipped structure.

We would finally urge the desirability of an improved boat service. Could the service be a daily one, or could the boat be subject to call at other times than as at present arranged, twice weekly, we are confident that the medical efficiency of the hospital could be very materially increased.

During the past year Dr. E. A. Crockett, visiting aurist, has resigned from the staff, through stress of other professional work. Dr. E. M. Plummer has been appointed to fill his place. Dr. George B. Magrath has been appointed visiting assistant pathologist to the hospital.

In conclusion, we beg leave to state that in our opinion one of the most pressing medical needs of the city is a properly appointed hospital to which those suffering from incurable disease may be sent. This need the Long Island Hospital should supply more completely than is at present the case. To this end we hope that in time persons may be admitted to the hospital for temporary or permanent treatment, without the stigma which attaches to the name of pauper. Could this be accomplished, we feel sure that the range of usefulness of the hospital would be materially extended.

Respectfully submitted,

ABNER POST, *President,*

JAMES J. MINOT,

E. W. TAYLOR, *Secretary,*

For the Visiting Medical Staff.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees:

At present there are in the Training School thirty-one pupil nurses, two assistants, and two head nurses. We have six pupil nurses taking the place of head nurses in the wards, and in that way saving the expense of graduate nurses. The pupil nurses are very superior to the nurses of the old school. They are a brighter and better educated class of women, most of them having a high school education or its equivalent.

There are now three classes in the school. The senior class is in charge of the Superintendent of Nurses; the middle class in charge of her assistant; and the junior class in the charge of the Superintendent of Night Nurses. All the written work is under my supervision. Each class has a lesson every week and a lecture given by one of the staff physicians. What we call "bedside" lectures, are also given to the different classes of nurses. The nurses attend the operations in turn, and each nurse has a month in the operating room. We have also lessons in cooking and massage.

The nurses now take full charge of the wards, both the household part and the care of the patients. The beds are clean; the patients are clean, which is accomplished only by eternal vigilance, as it is very hard to keep out-patients clean, both on account of their old age, and, also, because of the loathsome diseases from which many of them suffer. The patients in Wards L and B require constant care, it being almost impossible to keep them clean. The work and care of the nurses in these wards for their patients would seem almost incredible, if one did not see it every day. Yet, notwithstanding the odds against us, we take satisfaction in saying that there is not one bed-sore in the entire hospital. The rules for bathing patients are most rigid, and to that is due largely the comfort and well-being of the old people.

My constant care has been to place the Training School on a basis as nearly equal as is possible under our conditions to that of the training schools in the city proper, and to have our hospital take rank with the fully equipped hospitals in the city. This has been a hard struggle, but the improvement in the appearance of the hospital, in the nurses, and, most important of all, in the poor old people more than compensates for the great effort.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY A. MORRIS,

Superintendent of Nurses.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE HOSPITAL AT LONG ISLAND.


Persons eligible to care in the hospital at Long Island, Boston Harbor are:


1. Any person who has a legal settlement in the city of Boston and stands in need of relief and is ill.
2. Any such person who, if well, could be supported at his home, but who, being ill, needs special medical or surgical care which he cannot afford to provide.
3. Persons standing in need of relief, having no settlement in Boston, but who are too ill to be removed to the city or town of their settlement, or to a State institution if they are without a settlement.

The question of settlement will be determined by the Institutions Registration Department, 28 Court square; office hours, 9 to 5 o'clock; on Saturdays, 9 to 2 o'clock. Any person able to walk should apply at that office. An ambulance and carriage are at the disposal of that office, and would be sent for persons unable to walk, to carry them to boat or train.

Cases of contagious illness, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are not received at Long Island, but should be referred to the City Hospital.

In the case of a person who does not speak English, it is desirable that he should be accompanied by a friend who could interpret when he makes his application at 28 Court square.

 It is very desirable that application should be made the day before it is desired that the person should go to the hospital, or, if an emergency case, before 12 o'clock, to admit of the settlement being looked up and the ambulance or carriage sent, if necessary. If a person applies at this office too late for admission on the same day, he would be sent from this office to the Wayfarers' Lodge (men), or to the City Temporary Home (women).

 It is earnestly requested that if a person is advised to apply for admission to the hospital at Long Island, he should be made to clearly understand that it is the Hospital Department of the Boston Almshouse, as much distress has often been occasioned by ignorance of this fact at the time of going to the hospital.

The executive force of the Hospital at Long Island consists of the First Medical Officer, with three assistants, who have immediate charge under the direction of the Visiting Medical Staff. There is a training-school for nurses, with a superintendent of nurses and two assistants, four head nurses, and thirty probationers or pupil nurses.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
BOSTON ALMSHOUSE IN CHARLESTOWN
FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT, April 4, 1899.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees :

The annual report of this institution for the year ending January 31, 1899, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The change made by your Board in July last, in accordance with your plan of making the institution a home for women and aged couples, seems to be abundantly justified by the results. Each improvement you have suggested has worked satisfactorily, and the inmates seem to enjoy in harmony the new *régimé*.

As heretofore, religious services have regularly been held, open to all who desire to attend. Rev. George Maxwell of Charlestown has greatly endeared himself to the inmates by his ministrations, and the choir boys of his church, with their fine voices, have added much to the interest of the services. I also take pleasure in testifying to the kind interest shown in the welfare of the inmates by the clergy of St. Francis de Sales Church. Mass is occasionally said at the almshouse for those unable to attend the services at the church on Bunker Hill street.

On several of the holidays of the past year entertainments were given, which most pleasantly broke the monotony of life among the inmates. The sun-room on each occasion was decorated with flowers, evergreens or flags ; music was furnished by artists, who seemed to enjoy the enthusiasm with which their efforts were received. Among those who have offered their services for these occasions are Miss Harriett Shaw, the eminent harpist ; the Gabrielson children of Roxbury, Mr. James O'Brien, Mr. Goodwin, the Cecilia Orchestra and others.

The health standard has been high, and has been so kept by the skilful advice and care of our physician, Dr. Sprague, and the untiring efforts of the several matrons.

Much has been done in perfecting the steam and hot-water apparatus, including valuable improvements in the laundry; also in laying new floors and in painting; the cleaning and sweetening of every room from the basement to the attic has been in progress for several months, largely by the help of the inmates, and little additional in this line now needs to be done.

The garden in front of the house has supplied the table of the officers and inmates with fresh vegetables during the summer, and for the winter from the same source have been obtained most of the squashes, beets and onions needed.

I would respectfully request that during the ensuing year the very much needed renovation of the plumbing throughout the institution may be accomplished, also that suitable lavatories for both men and women should be provided.

I wish to extend to the Board an expression of my appreciation of their support and kind co-operation during the time I have been in charge of the almshouse.

Very respectfully,

SARAH GREENLEAF WEEDEN.

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN OF THE
BOSTON ALMSHOUSE IN CHARLESTOWN,
FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees :

I have the honor to submit the following report as visiting physician of this institution for the year ending January 31, 1899 :

During the past year, particularly the fall and winter months, the health of the inmates has been unprecedentedly good, and at times weeks have elapsed with scarcely a patient sick enough to be confined to bed.

This perfect immunity from acute ailments, is, in my opinion, due to the zeal of the superintendent and her intelligent enforcement of the laws of hygiene regarding diet, cleanliness, ventilation and the heating of the building. The usual chronic cases incidental to advanced age principally called for treatment.

With the advent of a paid matron to care for the sick, a long-felt want has been supplied, much to the solace and comfort of those needing such service.

There were five deaths during the year; of these three were females and two males, from the following causes: senility, three; valvular heart disease, one; paralysis, one; total, five. Average age of decedents, seventy-four.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to Miss Weeden for her unfailing courtesy in all our official relations, and also to the matrons and under help for their thoughtfulness and consideration in all the little details connected with my daily visits.

Very respectfully,

R. W. SPRAGUE, M.D.

TABULAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

EXPENDITURES FOR ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND, 1898-99.

Salaries :		
Dr. L. F. Wentworth, Superintendent,		
December 15, 1897, to December 15,		
1898	\$2,500 00	
Employees, December 15, 1897, to De-		
cember 15, 1898	20,674 71	
		\$23,174 71
Subsistence supplies for officers and inmates		33,246 82
Clothing and bedding		7,386 94
Fuel		6,601 91
Furniture and household supplies		6,121 92
Repairs and improvements		5,875 54
Medical supplies and surgical instru-		
ments	\$2,989 23	
Liquors	975 78	
Lessons in massage	50 00	
		4,015 01
Agricultural supplies		2,715 66
Water		2,500 00
Tobacco and snuff		826 15
Religious services, instruction and amusement		680 95
Soap and laundry supplies		662 60
Printing		545 04
Stationery		494 06
Telephone		241 47
Ice		236 10
Advertising		219 82
Examination of accounts		200 00
Postage		145 00
Gasolene		109 51
Disinfectants		81 50
Library supplies		54 93
Freight		45 87
Transportation		45 48
Illuminating oil		41 14
Memorial window, from estate of Henry T. Davis,		
former inmate of hospital		25 00
Total		\$96,293 13

EXPENDITURES FOR ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN, 1898-99.

Salaries :

Chandler Eastman, Superintendent, December 15, 1897, to August 1, 1898	\$812 51	
Sarah G. Weeden, Superintendent, July 15, 1898, to December 15, 1898	375 00	
Employees, December 15, 1897, to De- cember 15, 1898	1,927 01	
	<hr/>	\$3,114 52
Subsistence supplies for officers and inmates		4,940 89
Repairs and improvements		1,911 60
Agricultural supplies		703 28
Fuel		628 94
Clothing and bedding		458 76
Water		395 20
Furniture and household supplies		373 72
Ice		276 65
Gas		247 24
Medical and surgical supplies	\$106 61	
Liquors	58 50	
	<hr/>	165 11
Tobacco and snuff		141 26
Telephone		135 35
Soap and laundry supplies		132 17
Stationery		77 96
Advertising		63 03
Religious services, instruction and amusement		60 20
Printing		38 16
Illuminating oil		22 79
Postage		18 30
Transportation		8 74
Library supplies		5 00
Disinfectants		4 50
Express		3 10
Burials		1 18
		<hr/>
Total		\$13,927 65

EXPENDITURES FOR "OFFICE EXPENSE," 1898-99.

Salaries	\$1,143 22
Furniture and office fittings	562 73
Stationery	168 30
Printing	122 39
Telephone	110 53
Postage	56 80
Express	4 55
Transportation	93
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,169 45

EXPENDITURES FOR "PAUPER EXPENSE," 1898-99.

Support outside city institutions	\$433 06
Salaries	100 00
Total	<u>\$533 06</u>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$96,293 13
Almshouse, Charlestown	13,927 65
Office expense	2,169 45
Pauper expense	533 06
Total	<u>\$112,923 29</u>

ACCOUNTS DEPOSITED WITH CITY COLLECTOR ON ACCOUNT OF INCOME OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1899.

Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.

Board of patients	\$4,414 27
Old material	211 76
From estate of Henry T. Davis	25 00
	<u>\$4,651 03</u>

Almshouse, Charlestown.

Board of patients	472 86
Total	<u>\$5,123 89</u>

COMPARISON OF ACCOUNT DEPOSITED WITH CITY COLLECTOR ON ACCOUNT OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1898 AND 1899.

	January 31, 1898.	January 31, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$2,735 23	\$4,651 03	\$1,915 80	
Almshouse, Charlestown	282 08	472 86	190 78	
Totals.....	\$3,017 31	\$5,123 89	\$2,106 58	

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1898 AND 1899.

(Cost of Support of Persons in Almshouses outside of the City of Boston
not included.)

	Expenditure for 12 months.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Ending Jan. 31, 1898.	Ending Jan. 31, 1899.		
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$84,097 74	\$96,293 13	\$12,195 39	
Almshouse, Charlestown..	14,165 06	13,927 65	.....	\$237 41
Totals.....	\$98,262 80	\$110,220 78	\$11,957 98	

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL COST OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEARS
ENDING JANUARY 31, 1898 AND 1899.

	1898.	1899.				
	Actual Cost.	Expended.	Actual Income.	Actual Cost.	Increase.	De- crease.
Almshouse and Hospi- tal, Long Island.....	\$82,055 91	\$96,293 13	\$2,255 88	\$94,037 25	\$11,981 34	
Almshouse, Chs'n.....	14,140 99	13,927 65	.....	13,927 65	.....	\$213 34
Totals	\$96,196 90	\$110,220 78	\$2,255 88	\$107,964 90	\$11,768 00	

Expended for support of twenty-eight persons in almshouses outside the City of Boston, \$533.06.

THE AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR AND ACTUAL COST OF EACH
INMATE OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN-
UARY 31, 1899.

	EXPENDITURE.		ACTUAL COST.	
	Per Year.	Per Week.	Per Year.	Per Week.
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$136 24	\$2 62	\$133 12	\$2 56
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	130 16	2 50	130 16	2 50

EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS,
1898-99.

BUILDINGS, ETC., LONG ISLAND.
(On Account of Randidge Trust.)

1898.			1898.	
Nov. 15.	Curtis & Pope Lumber Co.,	\$394 32	Appropriation.....	\$2,500 00
"	J. O. Wetherbee.....	161 27		
"	" "	191 69		
"	Boston Water Department,	85 50		
"	" " "	30 52		
"	Dana Hardware Co.....	33 04		
"	National Lead Co.....	20 56		
"	House of Correction, Deer			
	Island	20 48		
"	Boston Bolt Co.....	19 50		
"	N. E. Felt Roofing Works..	17 45		
"	Waldo Bros.	17 40		
"	Maynard & Duncan.....	14 10		
"	Burditt & Williams	70		
1899.				
Feb. 1.	Unexpended balance.....	1,493 47		
		\$2,500 00		\$2,500 00

SALT-WATER FIRE SYSTEM, LONG ISLAND.

1899.		1898.	
Jan. 11.	Walworth Manuf'g Co.....	Sept. 19.	Appropriation....
	Unexpended balance.....		\$11,000 00
			\$11,000 00

EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES PAID AT THE BOSTON ALMS-
HOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND, ON
JANUARY 15, 1899.

	Name and Rank.	Salary per month.
1.	L. F. Wentworth, superintendent	\$208 33
2.	T. J. Condon, deputy superintendent, of Institution	83 33
3.	A. A. Taft, deputy superintendent, of Hospital	83 33
4.	W. H. Gallagher, assistant physician	41 66
5.	C. A. Keucher, apothecary	60 00
6.	N. A. Lane, relief officer	30 00
7.	S. Adams, receiving officer	35 00
8.	T. E. Murphy, laundry officer	25 00
9.	A. W. Davidson, storekeeper	30 00
10.	L. F. Dell, engineer	75 00
11.	O. S. Bumpus, assistant engineer	40 00
12.	A. J. Cunningham, assistant engineer	35 00
13.	W. P. Snow, engineer's helper	30 00
14.	E. L. Bryant, farmer	50 00
15.	L. H. Pingree, assistant farmer	30 00
16.	G. E. Budd, assistant farmer	25 00
17.	G. Pike, assistant farmer	25 00
18.	W. H. Bond, assistant farmer	25 00
19.	J. J. Galvin, watchman	20 00
20.	T. Maxwell, watchman	20 00
21.	T. H. Killion, painter	40 00
22.	F. W. Kendall, carpenter	40 00
23.	P. J. Cunningham, baker	55 00
24.	W. L. Savoy, cook	50 00
25.	G. E. Foss, nurse	30 00
26.	J. McGrath, nurse	20 00
27.	Mary A. Morris, superintendent of nurses	75 00
28.	Blanche Snyder, assistant superintendent of nurses	35 00
29.	Annie Moore, night superintendent of nurses	35 00
30.	Mabel F. Gragg, matron	35 00
31.	W. E. S. Constantine, matron	20 00
32.	Nannie E. Sheehan, matron	20 00
33.	Elizabeth Chapman, matron	20 00
34.	J. B. Bachop, night matron	20 00
35.	Mary J. Walsh, head nurse	25 00
36.	Catharine Berry, nurse	12 00
37.	Alicia Barker, nurse	10 00
38.	Margaret L. Corbett, nurse	12 00
39.	Margaret J. Crane, nurse	12 00
40.	Christine Chisholm, nurse	12 00
41.	Margaret J. Chisholm, nurse	12 00
42.	Emma M. Curtis, nurse	10 00
43.	Matilda Crane, nurse	10 00
44.	Winnifred Dillon, nurse	12 00
45.	Ellen M. Dwyer, nurse	12 00
46.	Mary L. Fenton, nurse	12 00
47.	Carrie J. Foss, nurse	10 00
48.	Annie R. Gordon, nurse	12 00
49.	Gustena Gatchell, nurse	12 00

	Name and Rank.	Salary per month.
50.	Mabel Howard, nurse	\$10 00
51.	Margaret A. Kelley, nurse	12 00
52.	Julia Kelliher, nurse	12 00
53.	Kate B. McAdams, nurse	12 00
54.	Sarah E. McGowan, nurse	12 00
55.	Priscilla McKenzie, nurse	12 00
56.	Annie O'Connor, nurse	12 00
57.	Christine McIntosh, nurse	10 00
58.	Frances McKenzie, nurse	10 00
59.	Lillian Queenan, nurse	12 00
60.	Delia J. Riley, nurse	12 00
61.	Rebecca M. Sullivan, nurse	12 00
62.	Mary A. Sweeney, nurse	10 00
63.	Mary Thompson, nurse	10 00
64.	Mary B. Wells, nurse	12 00
65.	Myretta Wait, nurse	12 00
66.	Elsie Young, nurse	12 00
67.	Mary McIsaac, cook	25 00
68.	Margaret Riley, cook	15 00
69.	Emma Grandstadt, cook	25 00
70.	Annie Budd, laundress	20 00
71.	Elizabeth G. McLaren, housemaid	15 00
72.	Adelaide Donahue, organist	12 50
73.	Clara Baker, organist	12 50

EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES PAID AT THE BOSTON ALMS-
HOUSE IN CHARLESTOWN FOR WOMEN AND AGED
COUPLES, ON JANUARY 15, 1899.

	Name and Rank.	Salary per month.
1.	Sarah G. Weeden, superintendent	\$75 00
2.	Rufus W. Sprague, physician (non-resident)	41 67
3.	Clayton H. Parmelee, farmer	40 00
4.	Theresa L. Parmelee, matron	25 00
5.	Ellen Mahoney, matron	20 00
6.	Miriam G. Church, matron	20 00
7.	Mary J. Furlong, matron	18 00
8.	Nellie O'Keefe, cook	18 00
9.	Thomas White, baker	15 00

POPULATION STATISTICS OF BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Daily Population at Boston Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island, from February 1, 1898, to January 31, 1899.

DAY OF MONTH.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.
1.....	846	866	732	679	579	606	642	601	609	680	724	808
2.....	846	866	733	617	583	601	644	609	608	673	729	807
3.....	850	866	733	616	587	601	636	606	610	676	735	813
4.....	852	875	708	601	592	601	636	604	613	677	736	815
5.....	856	876	712	605	592	599	642	604	616	679	737	822
6.....	855	876	715	608	592	602	644	604	616	680	744	832
7.....	855	870	722	609	599	601	644	606	622	682	750	837
8.....	857	871	723	609	596	606	646	605	626	683	753	837
9.....	852	869	725	605	594	605	648	608	626	681	755	832
10.....	856	872	703	609	599	605	651	609	633	682	755	837
11.....	862	875	703	608	605	606	656	609	633	684	755	836
12.....	861	875	702	612	612	613	660	607	632	694	754	834
13.....	858	875	697	614	612	621	660	606	633	693	761	839
14.....	858	854	700	616	613	625	660	609	633	695	765	840
15.....	858	857	699	616	618	627	656	609	636	697	768	840
16.....	861	856	700	617	618	637	659	613	636	700	771	838
17.....	864	858	693	620	614	637	662	614	640	703	781	843
18.....	872	854	691	615	617	632	658	614	643	705	781	842
19.....	874	856	691	619	617	640	660	610	648	710	781	848
20.....	874	856	692	624	618	638	659	609	656	711	787	851
21.....	874	834	692	626	623	642	659	611	650	708	789	858
22.....	873	837	692	626	626	642	657	614	664	711	788	855
23.....	875	830	693	626	632	643	659	618	664	717	791	860
24.....	879	826	693	625	636	643	659	617	662	721	793	861
25.....	883	825	686	628	637	645	653	617	672	722	793	862
26.....	884	829	685	632	637	653	654	596	675	730	793	866
27.....	884	829	685	634	615	654	656	598	676	729	793	869
28.....	865	731	677	632	617	656	656	594	681	726	796	876
29.....	.....	734	682	632	601	657	617	599	683	718	805	861
30.....	.....	734	679	632	607	656	612	602	683	718	806	862
31.....	.....	735	.....	598	.....	656	601	.....	674	.....	808	860
Average..	864	841	701	620	609	623	649	607	644	700	770	839
Maximum,	884	876	733	679	637	657	662	618	683	730	808	876
Minimum.	846	731	677	598	579	599	601	594	608	673	724	807

Maximum for year, 884; minimum for year, 579; average for year, 706.

TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

			Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1898	.	.	496	357	853
Admissions, including births	.	.	663	375	1,038
Whole number supported	.	.	<u>1,159</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>1,891</u>
Discharges, including deaths	.	.	666	365	1,031
Absent on leave	.	.	4	—	4
Whole number of removals	.	.	<u>670</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>1,035</u>
Remaining January 31, 1899	.	.	<u>488</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>860</u>
Deaths	.	.	83	110	193
Births	.	.	7	12	19

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL ADMISSIONS, DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION, ETC., FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Total Admissions.	First Admissions.	Number Remaining at Date of Annual Report.	Daily Average Population.
1889.....	1,273	....	847	816
1890.....	1,154	332	862	746
1891.....	1,273	453	926	813
1892.....	1,352	441	992	812
1893.....	1,705	379	919	728
1894.....	1,951	364	960	806
1895.....	1,501	352	815	693
1896.....	1,310	385	853	706
1897.....	1,020	381	853	689
1898.....	1,038	369	860	706

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under twenty years	16	20	36
Twenty to thirty years	59	31	90
Thirty to forty "	169	96	265
Forty to fifty "	218	54	272
Fifty to sixty "	91	77	168
Sixty to seventy "	50	67	117
Seventy to eighty "	30	39	69
Eighty to ninety "	9	12	21
Total	<u>642</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>1,038</u>

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Men.

Agents	2	Die-maker	1
Artist	1	Engineers	7
Baker	1	Farm hands	3
Barbers	8	Firemen	5
Bartenders	3	Fisherman	1
Blacksmiths	3	Foreman	1
Boiler-makers	8	Furniture finishers	2
Book agents	3	Florist	1
Bookbinders	3	Gardeners	10
Brakemen	2	Glass-workers	2
Brass-moulders	4	Gate-tender	1
Bricklayers	5	Gauge-maker	1
Bill-poster	1	Hack-drivers	6
Boarding-house keeper	1	Harness-makers	2
Bootblack	1	Hatters	3
Book-keeper	1	Hostlers	8
Brass-finisher	1	Iron-moulders	3
Broom-maker	1	Janitors	2
Butchers	5	Laborers	336
Cabinet-makers	3	Lathers	3
Carpenters	16	Laster	1
Cigar-makers	3	Machinists	4
Clerks	7	Marble-worker	1
Cooks	3	Mill-hands	3
Coopers	7	Machine-operators	6
Curriers	7	Merchants	2
Carpet-layers	2	Musicians	2
Constable	1	Moulders	2
Cigar dealer	1	Nurse	1
Clothing-cutters	5	Opticians	2
Confectioners	2	Painters	43
Coachmen	2	Paper-hangers	3
Compositor	1	Pedlers	18

Piano-polishers	4	Shipper	1
Plumbers	11	Steamfitters	2
Pressmen	3	Steel-cutter	1
Printers	15	Showcase-maker	2
Plasterers	3	Shipwright	1
Paver	1	Tailors	12
Physician	1	Teamsters	61
Polisher	4	Telegraph-operators	2
Piano-stringer	1	Tinsmiths	5
Rope-makers	2	Trunk-maker	1
Roofers	5	Turner	1
Rubber-cutter	1	Upholsterers	2
Salesmen	5	Waiters	3
Seamen	9	Whitewashers	6
Machine-operators		Wood-carvers	2
Shoemakers	11	Wood-worker	1
Silver-platers	3	Wood-turner	1
Stonecutters	3	Wheelwright	1
Stone-masons	11	Weavers	4
Sea captain	1	No occupation	3

Women.

Actress	1	Pedlers	3
Cooks	24	Rag-sorters	3
Dressmaker	1	Saleswomen	2
Factory hands	3	Seamstresses	12
Housework	197	Tailoresses	4
Laundresses	6	Waitresses	6
Nurses	5	Wool-sorter	1

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING-ROOM.

Aprons	760	Operating gowns	14
Bags, clothes	58	Overalls	188
Bags, tea	71	Petticoats	302
Bed ticks	85	Pillowslips	1,662
Blankets, babies'	73	Pillowticks	132
Bands, babies'	109	Shawls, shoulder	78
Chemises	481	Sheets	1,526
Coats	12	Shirts	1,595
Dresses	367	Shrouds	279
Drawers	1,285	Suspenders, pairs	646
Hose, pairs	423	Sun bonnets	126
Holders	84	Tablecloths	61
Jumpers	16	Towels	3,061
Mattresses	117	Trowsers	7
Napkins, babies'	336	Waists	354
Napkins, table	96	Window curtains	64
Nightcaps	88	Screen covers	24
Nightgowns	632		

In addition to the above, articles of bedding, clothing, etc., have been repaired to the number of 24,152.

FARM PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Hay	tons	100
Oats	"	15
Corn fodder	"	125
Beets, mangel-wurzel	"	37½
Squash	"	8
Pumpkins	"	4
Summer squash	"	1
Sweet corn	dozen	3,459
Corn, shelled	bushels	15
Onions	"	523
Beets	"	138
Carrots	"	323
Parsnips	"	375
Radish	"	18
Turnips	"	974
Spinach	"	20
Swiss chard	"	58
Cucumbers	"	65
Tomatoes	"	58
Potatoes	"	227
Peas	"	83
String beans	"	67
Celery	heads	1,500
Cabbage	"	15,000
Lettuce	"	20,000
Parsley	bunches	200
Rhubarb	pounds	800
Beef	"	1,121
Pork	"	16,730
Milk	quarts	87,201
Pigs		128
Calves, 8 months old		6
Yearlings		2
Ice	tons	200

POPULATION STATISTICS OF BOSTON ALMSHOUSE IN CHARLESTOWN FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES.

Daily Population at Almshouse, Charlestown, from February 1, 1898, to January 31, 1899.

DAY OF MONTH.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.
1.....	140	135	128	111	106	102	96	104	93	98	97	99
2.....	140	135	127	111	106	102	96	104	93	98	97	99
3.....	137	135	127	111	106	102	96	104	93	100	97	99
4.....	137	135	127	111	106	102	96	104	93	100	97	99
5.....	137	135	127	111	106	102	96	104	93	100	97	99
6.....	137	135	127	113	106	102	96	104	98	100	97	99
7... . .	138	134	126	113	106	102	96	104	98	100	97	97
8.....	138	134	126	112	106	102	96	103	98	100	98	97
9.....	138	134	126	111	103	102	96	103	98	100	98	97
10.....	138	132	126	109	104	102	96	103	98	100	98	97
11.....	138	132	126	109	104	102	96	103	98	100	98	97
12.....	139	130	126	109	104	102	96	103	98	100	98	97
13.....	139	130	126	109	102	102	96	103	98	100	98	97
14.....	139	130	125	109	102	101	96	103	98	100	98	97
15.....	140	130	124	109	102	101	96	98	98	100	98	97
16.....	140	130	124	109	104	101	96	98	98	100	98	97
17.....	138	128	123	109	104	101	96	98	98	98	100	97
18.....	138	127	123	109	104	101	95	98	98	98	100	97
19.....	138	128	123	106	104	101	95	98	98	98	100	97
20.....	138	128	123	106	104	101	95	98	99	98	100	97
21.....	138	128	120	107	104	101	95	98	99	98	100	96
22.....	138	127	120	107	104	101	95	97	99	98	100	96
23.....	138	129	119	107	105	101	95	97	99	98	100	96
24.....	134	127	119	106	104	102	95	97	99	98	100	96
25.....	134	127	119	106	104	102	95	97	99	98	100	96
26.....	134	127	119	106	104	102	95	97	99	98	100	96
27... . .	134	127	119	106	104	102	95	97	98	98	100	96
28.....	134	128	111	106	104	96	95	93	98	98	100	96
29. ....	.....	128	111	106	104	96	95	93	98	98	100	96
30.....	.....	128	111	106	102	96	95	93	98	98	100	96
31.....	.....	128	.....	106	.....	96	95	.....	98	.....	99	96
Average...	138	130	123	109	104	101	96	100	97	99	99	97
Maximum,	140	135	128	111	106	102	96	104	99	100	100	99
Minimum,.	134	127	111	106	102	96	95	93	93	98	97	96

Maximum for year, 140; minimum for year, 93; average for year, 107.

TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

(Charlestown Almshouse.)

Remaining Jan. 31, 1898 :									
Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Admitted from Feb. 1, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899 :									
Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Discharged from Feb. 1, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899 :									
Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
Number of deaths from Feb. 1, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899 :									
Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Remaining Jan. 31, 1899 :									
Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96
Largest number during the year .									140
Smallest number during the year .									93

Ages of Persons Admitted.

30 to 40 years	.	.	.	.	1	60 to 70 years	.	.	.	.	18
40 to 50 years	.	.	.	.	3	70 to 80 years	.	.	.	.	7
50 to 60 years	.	.	.	.	14	80 to 90 years	.	.	.	.	2

Occupation of Persons Admitted from Feb. 1, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.

Cooks	5	Laborers	5
Clerk	1	Mason	1
Carriage painter	1	Seamstress	3
Domestics	8	Teamsters	2
Fisherman	1	Tailoress	1
Glassware packer	1	Upholsterers	2
Housework	5		—
Housewives	9	Total	45

NUMBER OF INMATES REMAINING IN THE INSTITUTIONS
JANUARY 31, 1898 AND 1899.

	January 31, 1898.	January 31, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.....	853	860	7	
Almshouse, Charlestown....	140	96	.....	37
Total.....	993	956	.....	30

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING THE YEARS
ENDING JANUARY 31, 1898 AND 1899.

	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.....	689	706	17	.....
Almshouse, Charlestown....	138	107	.....	31
Total.....	827	791	.....	14

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

Movement of Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 31, 1898 .	90	147	237
Admitted during year	347	416	763
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total number under treatment .	<u>437</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Discharged	262	305	567
Died	88	111	199
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Remaining Jan. 31, 1899	<u>87</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>234</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Largest number in Hospital . . . .	.	.	254
Smallest number in Hospital . . . .	.	.	157
Daily average . . . . .	.	.	211
Number of out-patient diagnosis . .	.	.	1,893

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STATISTICS.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and American Medical Association.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1899.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
GENERAL DISEASES.										
Morphine habit.....	1	....	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
Malaria .....	....	1	1	2	1	....	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria .....	....	....	2	2	1	....	...	...	1	....
" laryngeal.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	...	1	....
Debility	3	....	3	6	2	4	...	...	....	....
" senile	23	2	3	28	....	12	4	2	4	6
Arthritis, deformans.....	3	....	2	5	....	....	...	...	...	5
" chronic osteo	1	....	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
Lumbago.....	1	3	....	4	3	....	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism, acute	2	3	7	12	11	....	...	...	...	1
" chronic.....	10	4	12	26	....	13	3	...	1	9
Tuberculosis, general .....	....	2	....	2	....	1	...	1	...	....
Typhoid fever .....	....	2	1	3	3	....	...	...	...	....
Anæmia, pernicious.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	...	...	1	....
Alcoholism.....	17	....	11	28	27	....	...	...	1	....
Influenza.....	....	3	4	7	7	....	...	...	...	....
Goitre.....	....	....	1	1	....	...	1	...	...	....
Parotitis .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	....

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Chlorosis.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Gonorrhœal arthritis.....	....	3	....	3	1	1	...	....	....	1
Atelectasis neonatorum ....	....	1	1	2	....	....	...	1	1	....
DISEASES OF LUNGS.										
Phthisis, pulmonalis.....	29	95	42	166	1	49	8	32	23	53
Pneumonia.....	....	8	11	19	11	....	...	...	7	1
" broncho.....	....	....	2	2	....	....	...	...	2	....
Bronchitis, acute .....	....	7	6	13	13	....	...	...	...	....
Chronic	4	....	6	10	....	3	...	...	1	6
Asthma	1	2	3	6	....	2	1	...	2	1
Hydro-thorax .....	....	4	....	4	....	4	...	...	...	....
Œdema of lungs.....	....	3	2	5	....	....	...	3	2	....
Pleurisy.....	3	2	10	15	....	8	3	...	1	3
Pneumo-thorax .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
Gangrene of lungs.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
Emphysema .....	....	....	4	4	....	1	2	...	...	1
Active Congestion of lungs,	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	...	1	....
Pleurodynia.....	....	....	2	2	....	2	...	...	...	....
Laryngitis Tubercular.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										
Mitral regurgitation.....	6	13	24	43	....	16	4	7	10	6
" stenosis.....	....	1	7	8	....	2	...	1	3	2
Aortic regurgitation	2	1	4	7	....	1	3	...	1	2
" stenosis.....	2	2	13	17	....	7	1	3	3	3
Arterio sclerosis.....	2	9	....	11	....	3	5	2	...	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Pericarditis.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Pleuro-pericarditis.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	....	....	1
Myocarditis.....	....	5	9	14	....	6	...	2	4	2
Ulcerative endocarditis.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	....	....
Aortic aneurism.....	....	1	2	3	....	....	1	1	1	....
Patent foramen ovale.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	....	....
INTELLECT.										
Acute mania.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	....	....	....
Dementia	1	12	26	39	....	....	27	...	2	10
“ senile.....	5	....	4	9	....	....	5	...	2	2
Epileptic insanity.....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	...	....	....
Suicidal “ .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	...	....	....
Idiot.....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	...	....	1
Imbecility.....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	...	...	1
Melancholia .....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	...	....	....
General paralysis	2	5	1	8	....	2	2	2	1	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Hemiplegia.....	22	10	12	44	....	8	3	5	14	14
“ syphilitic	1	....	2	3	....	....	...	....	1	2
Neuritis peripheral.....	....	3	5	8	2	3	2	...	....	1
“ multiple.....	2	....	....	2	....	1	...	....	....	1
“ post-typhoid.....	1	....	....	1	1	....	...	....	....	....
“ syphilitic .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	....	....	1
Epilepsy	2	5	9	16	....	13	...	....	....	3
“ hystero.....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	...	....	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Paralysis, agitans.....	6	....	2	8	....	....	2	...	...	6
Lateral sclerosis	2	....	....	2	....	1	1	...	....	....
Multiple " .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Myelitis transverse.....	1	2	2	5	....	1	...	1	...	3
" disseminated.....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tabes dorsalis	8	4	1	13	....	2	4	1	...	6
Meningitis.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
" syphilitic.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
" tubercular.....	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	1	....
" lepto.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Ataxic paraplegia.....	2	1	1	4	....	3	...	....	....	1
Bulbar paralysis.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	...	....	....
Facial ",.....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
" neuralgia.....	....	....	2	2	....	2	...	....	....	....
Intercostal " .....	....	....	2	2	....	2	...	....	....	....
Progressive muscular atro- phy	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	...	....	....
Sciatica.....	1	....	3	4	....	1	1	...	....	2
Hydrocephalus.....	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	...	....	1
Senile tremor.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Masturbation	1	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
DISEASES OF PHARYNX, ETC.										
Nasal polypus.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tonsillitis .....	....	....	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....
Ulcerative stomatitis.....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Syphilitic pharyngitis.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perforated septum.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Epistaxis.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
Gastritis, acute.....	.....	3	18	21	19	.....	...	1	...	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	3	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Diarrhœa, acute.....	.....	11	8	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ chronic.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	2	...	2	...	1
Enteritis.....	1	9	23	33	24	1	1	5	1	1
Dysentery, acute.....	.....	.....	5	5	2	1	...	...	2	.....
Cholera infantum.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....
Gastro-enteritis.....	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	...	1	...	.....
Ulcer of stomach.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer of “.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	...	2	1
Dilated “.....	2	.....	5	7	.....	4	...	1	...	2
Enteroptosis.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
LIVER.										
Jaundice, catarrhal.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcoma of liver.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....
EAR DISEASES.										
Otitis media, acute.....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ “ chronic.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Syphilitic disease of labrynth.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
EYE.										
Optic, atrophy.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Gummata.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcer of cornea.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Iritis.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cataract.....	3	.....	2	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	.....	3	2	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecchymosis.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemosis.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcinoma.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Granular eyelids.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
SKIN.										
Hypertrophic rosacea.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scabies.....	.....	2	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dermatitis.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eczema.....	.....	2	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herpes zoster.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Psoriasis.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melanoderma lenticularis progressiva.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
URINARY SYSTEM.										
Nephritis.....	7	12	4	23	.....	9	4	5	2	3
Cystitis.....	2	9	2	13	3	8	.....	.....	.....	2
Enuresis.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retention urine.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENITO-URINARY.										
Gonorrhœa.....	3	2	5	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Orchitis.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Stricture.....	2	12	....	14	5	4	1	...	...	4
Hypertrophied prostate....	1	5	....	6	....	4	2	...	...	....
Phymosis.....	1	1	....	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
Venereal warts	1	....	1	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
Hydrocele .....	....	1	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	1
Septic penis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Urethral ulceration.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Syphilis	16	15	19	50	....	32	...	...	...	18
“ congenital.....	....	2	....	2	....	1	...	...	...	1
Bubo.....	1	1	....	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
Chancroids .....	....	2	....	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
SURGICAL.										
Hernia inguinal.....	2	1	3	6	1	....	4	...	...	1
“ umbilical.....	2	....	2	4	....	....	3	...	...	1
“ ventral.....	....	....	3	3	2	....	...	...	...	1
“ strangulated.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	...	1	....
Floating kidney.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
Perforation of intestine....	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	...	....
Erysipelas.....	....	1	1	2	1	....	...	...	...	1
Hip disease.....	1	5	2	8	....	4	1	...	...	3
Potts disease	1	3	....	4	....	2	1	...	...	1
Appendicitis.....	2	1	....	3	2	1	...	...	...	....
Necrosis of jaw.....	1	....	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Pyæmia .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	...	1	....
Senile gangrene.....	....	1	2	3	....	....	...	1	2	....

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Phlebitis .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Periostitis	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Necrosis tibia.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medio-tarsal tuberculosis...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prolapse rectum	2	.....	2	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Fistula-in-ano.....	3	3	3	9	1	2	4	.....	.....	2
Hæmorrhoids.....	.....	.....	6	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tubercular adenitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epithelioma.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abscess, psoas.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ alveolar .....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ ischio-rectal.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abscess	1	5	2	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bubo suppurative .....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tubercular wrist.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
“ knee .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ sinuses.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcer, leg.....	4	1	13	18	9	5	.....	.....	.....	4
“ foot.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ varicose.....	5	5	7	17	7	8	.....	.....	.....	2
“ syphilitic .....	.....	.....	5	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Varicose veins.....	1	.....	5	6	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2
Perforated ulcer nose.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Imperforate ano.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Septic arm.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Burn.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Snake bite.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contracted tendo achilles...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Talipes valgus.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Perineal abscess.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cut tendons of hand.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FRACTURES.										
Fracture of ulna.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ “ radius.....	2	.....	4	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1
“ “ jaw.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ neck humerus..	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ tibia	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ “ fibula.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ patella.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ “ tibia ununited..	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ femur, new....	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
“ “ “ old ...	5	2	3	10	.....	2	1	1	1	5
“ “ scapula.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISLOCATIONS.										
Dorsal of hip.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knee.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoulder	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WOUNDS.										
Incised wounds.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lacerated.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Punctured wounds	1	....	1	1	....	...	....	....	....
SPRAINS.										
Ankle.....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Back.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Contusion of hip.....	2	2	9	13	13	....	....	....	....	....
WOMEN.										
Cancer uterus	4	4	....	....	....	....	3	1
Prolapse "	1	....	3	4	....	....	3	....	....	1
Fibroid "	3	3	....	....	2	....	1	....
Cancer breast.....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	2
Ovarian cyst.....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	....
Rectocele.....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Lacerated perineum.	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Cystocele.....	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
Endometritis	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
Retroversion.....	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....
Pelvic inflammation.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pregnancy.....	21	21	19	....	1	....	....	1
Hydorrhœa gravidarum...	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Mastitis	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
Post-partum hemorrhage..	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal septicæmia.....	3	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Placenta prævia.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Abscess breast.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Dysmenorrhœa	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1898.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1899.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Menorrhagia .....	.....	.....	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	.....
Vaginitis.....	.....	.....	7	7	6	1	...	...	...	.....
Recto-vaginal fistula .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vulvitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pruritus vulvæ	1	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	267	395	613	1275	366	299	146	91	108	265
Grand total.....										1275

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Larparotomy for ovarian cyst.....	2
“ “ ventral hernia.....	1
Amputation of thigh.....	1
Perineorrhaphy.....	3
Repair of Coleocele.....	2
Uterine curetting.....	5
Fistula in ano.....	2
Incision and drainage tubercular hip.....	6
“ “ “ deep axillary abscess.....	2
“ “ “ septic arm.....	2
“ “ “ ischio-rectal abscess.....	2
“ “ “ mammary “.....	1
Excision of tubercular glands of neck.....	1
“ partial of jaw for necrosis.....	1
Plastic operation to restore nose.....	2
“ “ “ “ palmar tendons.....	1
“ “ skin-graft for large ulcers, leg.....	6
Ligation of hæmorrhoids	6
Prolapse rectum	2
Internal urethrotomy	1
External “	5
Circumcision	3
Tracheotomy	1
Ligation temporal artery from gunshot wound.....	1

OBSTETRICAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number children born.....	6	13	19
Position O. L. A.....	3	11	14
“ O. D. A. ....	.....	2	2
“ O. D. P.....	1	.....	1
“ breech	2	.....	2
Still-born	1	1	2
Premature .....	.....	1	1
Forceps delivery.....	.....	2	2
Placenta prævia.....	.....	.....	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage.....	.....	.....	3
Puerperal septicæmia.....	.....	.....	3
Illegitimate.....	.....	.....	13
NATIVITY OF MOTHERS.			
United States.....	.....	.....	12
England.....	.....	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	1
Prince Edward Island .....	.....	.....	1
Ireland .....	.....	.....	4

U. S. ARMY FROM CUBA, ETC.

DISEASES.	ADMITTED.	DISCHARGED.	
		Well.	Relieved.
Malaria.....	67	66	1
Typhoid fever.....	13	13	
Diarrhœa, acute	4	4	
Bronchitis, “	2	2	
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	1	1	
Hysteria.....	1	.....	1
Heat stroke	1	1	
Muscular rheumatism.....	1	1	
Contusion of chest.....	1	1	
“ “ knee.....	1	1	
Hæmorrhoids.....	2	2	
Periostitis.....	1	.....	1
Axillary abscess.....	1	1	
Orchitis	1	1	
Suppurated bubo	3	3	
Phlebitis.....	1	1	
Phymosis	1	1	
Lumbago.....	1	1	
Sciatica.....	1	1	
Peripheral neuritis.....	1	1	
SOLDIERS FROM FORT AT LONG ISLAND HEAD.			
Acute bronchitis.....	2	2	
Influenza.....	1	1	
Tonsillitis.....	1	1	
Febricula.....	1	1	
Alveolar abscess.....	1	1	
Inguinal “	1	1	
Acute indigestion.....	2	2	
Hysteria	2	.....	2
Opium poisoning	1	1	
Scabies.....	1	1	
Intestinal hæmorrhage.....	1	1	
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
FROM U. S. S. “DALLAS.”			
Gunshot wounds of head.....	1	1	
Totals	121	115	6

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Showing Number of Out-Patient Diagnoses During the Year.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
GENERAL DISEASES.			
Coryza	103	70	173
Influenza.....	4	2	6
Malaria	7	.....	7
Lumbago	19	8	27
Rheumatism, acute.....	5	2	7
“ chronic.....	53	31	84
Myalgia.....	3	1	4
Phthisis	56	19	75
Anæmia.....	3	5	8
Alcoholism.....	40	18	58
Obesity .....	.....	2	2
Debility	17	10	27
Rheumatic torticollis.....	.....	1	1
Goitre .....	.....	1	1
NERVOUS DISEASES.			
Hemiplegia.....	9	3	12
Epilepsy.....	24	10	34
Neuralgia.....	32	27	59
Insomnia.....	10	3	13
Infantile convulsion.....	.....	1	1
Hemicrania	1	.....	1
Cephalalgia	10	7	17
Sciatica.....	2	1	3

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia	9	5	14
Neuritis	1	.....	1
Paraplegia.....	2	.....	2
Myelitis.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis agitans.....	1	.....	1
Vertigo.....	5	5	10
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Heart disease, functional.....	6	10	16
Mitral regurgitation.....	8	2	10
“ stenosis.....	2	1	3
Aortic “	2	5	7
Pseudo angina pectoris.....	1	1	2
PLEURA.			
Pleurisy	3	12	15
Pleurodynia	5	7	12
FAUCES.			
Tonsillitis.....	4	3	7
Pharyngitis	1	.....	1
Nasal catarrh	4	2	6
Elongated uvula.....	1	.....	1
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Laryngitis	3	.....	3
Bronchitis, acute.....	17	10	27
“ chronic.....	73	24	97
Hæmoptysis	1	.....	1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
Dyspepsia.....	103	55	158
Gastritis, acute.....	37	34	71
Diarrhœa	68	88	156

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Catarrhal jaundice.....	.....	3	3
URINARY SYSTEM.			
Cystitis.....	25	1	26
Retention urine	1	.....	1
Prostatitis	1	.....	1
Hyperthrophied prostate.....	4	.....	4
Hydrocele	2	.....	2
Dysuria.....	9	7	16
Enuresis.....	7	13	20
Nephritis	15	.....	15
Gonorrhœa.....	14	2	16
Stricture urethra.....	15	.....	15
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.			
Eczema.....	3	6	9
Pediculi pubis.....	5	.....	5
Erythema.....	1	.....	1
Acne.....	1	.....	1
Herpes zoster.....	3	1	4
“ labialis.....	.....	3	3
Psoriasis.....	1	.....	1
SURGICAL.			
Bubo suppurative	2	.....	2
Hæmorrhoids	4	3	7
Fistula-in-ano.....	2	.....	2
Synovitis.....	1	.....	1
Ulcer of leg.....	27	16	43
“ varicose.....	8	7	15
Frost bite.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis	21	7	28

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Odontalgia.....	4	1	5
Potts disease	4	.....	4
Hernia inguinal.....	20	3	23
Epithelioma.....	.....	3	3
Fatty tumor.....	2	.....	2
Sarcoma	2	.....	2
Concussion brain.....	.....	1	1
Hip disease	1	.....	1
Adenitis tubercular.....	2	.....	2
Burns.....	2	3	5
Contusions.....	4	11	15
Wounds, septic.....	4	3	7
“ incised	7	5	12
Sprains, ankle.....	5	.....	5
“ shoulder	2	.....	2
“ wrist.....	3	1	4
Fractures, radius.....	2	4	6
“ rib.....	2	1	3
“ tibia	1	.....	1
Tubercular wrist.....	2	.....	2
Hallux valgus.....	1	1	2
Varicose veins.....	3	6	9
Abscess.....	2	3	5
Adherent prepuce.....	1	.....	1
DISEASES OF WOMEN.			
Mastitis.....	.....	2	2
Vulvitis.....	.....	2	2
Dysmenorrhœa.....	.....	3	3
Menorrhagia .....	.....	2	2

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Menopause.....	.....	1	1
Cystocele .....	.....	1	1
NOSE.			
Nasal polypus.....	1	.....	1
Deflected septum.....	1	.....	1
Hypertrophied turbinates.....	.....	2	2
Spur on septum.....	.....	1	1
EAR.			
Otitis media, catarrhalis chronica.....	12	9	21
Effects otitis media, suppurativa.....	7	3	10
Thickened membrana tympani.....	2	6	8
Cerumen.....	11	5	16
Effects otitis media, catarrhalis chronica	2	2	4
Tinnitus aurium.....	4	2	6
Adhesion ossicles.....	3	2	5
Otitis media, suppurativa chronica.....	4	3	7
Destruction membrana tympani.....	2	.....	2
Scarred " "	1	.....	1
Otalgia	2	3	5
Eczema meatus.....	2	.....	2
EYE.			
Cataract	6	4	10
Glaucoma.....	1	.....	1
Pannus	1	.....	1
Optic atrophy.....	3	1	4
Opacity lens	3	.....	3
Ectropion.....	2	3	5
Entropion.....	2	1	3
Conjunctivitis.....	21	17	38

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Myopia	6	2	8
Hypermetropia.....	4	.....	4
Hazy cornea.....	2	.....	2
“ lens	2	.....	2
Floating opacities.....	1	1	2
Phthisis bulbi.....	1	2	3
Choroiditis	3	1	4
Blepharitis.....	2	.....	2
Iritis	10	6	16
“ syphilitic.....	2	1	3
Strabismus.....	2	.....	2
Staphyloma.....	1	.....	1
Retinitis .....	.....	1	1
Nebuli of cornea.....	1	1	2
Leucoma.....	1	.....	1
Astigmatism	1	.....	1
Pterygium	1	.....	1
Stenosis lachrymal duct.....	2	.....	2
Granular lids.....	1	2	3
Ecchymoses	5	3	8
Total	1,148	745	1,893

APPENDIX.

*Chapter 395 of the Acts of 1897, as Amended by Chapter 451
of the Acts of 1897.*

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN, PAUPERS, INSANE PER-
SONS AND CRIMINALS:

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The children's institutions department, the pauper institutions department, the insane hospital department and the institutions registration department, of the city of Boston, are hereby created as departments of said city, and shall be under the charge of the officers herein designated therefor. Said officers shall be citizens or taxpayers of said city, and shall be appointed by the mayor of said city without confirmation by the board of aldermen. The provisions of chapter two hundred and sixty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and of all other acts relating to the departments of the city of Boston, or the officers or employees thereof, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be applicable to said departments and the officers and employees thereof.

SECT. 2. Each of said departments, except the institutions registration department, shall be under the charge of a board of seven trustees, at least two of whom shall always be women; during the current year one of said trustees for each of said departments shall be appointed for the term of five years, two for the term of four years, one for the term of three years, two for the term of two years and one for the term of one year, beginning with the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and hereafter in the year in which any term or terms shall expire a trustee or trustees shall be appointed for the term of five years, beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment; any vacancy occurring among said trustees shall be filled by appointment of a trustee as aforesaid for the remainder of the term. Said trustees shall serve without compensation, but all expenses reasonably incurred by them in the performance of their duty shall be paid by said city if approved by a recorded vote of the board of which the trustee incurring such expense is a member. They shall organize on the first Monday of May in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, by

the choice of a chairman who shall be one of their number, and of a secretary who may or may not, at their discretion, be one of their number. No such trustee, nor any person in the employ of any of said trustees or departments shall be interested in a private capacity, directly or indirectly, in any contract or agreement for labor or for articles furnished for any of said departments.

SECT. 3. The board of trustees for the children's institutions department shall be known as the trustees for children, and shall have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties relating to children, or to any institution or place in which they are confined or detained or cared for, including the house of reformation, now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the city of Boston, except as to children lawfully committed to or detained in institutions established for the care and custody of the adult insane paupers and criminals.

SECT. 4. The board of trustees for the pauper institutions department shall be known as the pauper institutions trustees, and, except as otherwise provided by section three of this act, shall have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties relating to poor and indigent persons, or to any institution or place in which they are confined or detained or cared for, now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the city of Boston.

SECT. 5. The board of trustees for the insane hospital department shall be known as the insane hospital trustees, and shall have the general care and control of the Boston lunatic hospital established by the city of Boston under the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and all other hospitals that said city has established, or may hereafter establish, for the care or treatment of the insane, and the same shall hereafter be known as the Boston insane hospital; and said trustees shall have all the powers relating to the insane and to the institutions in which they are confined, conferred by the statutes of the Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the city of Boston.

SECT. 6. The institutions department of the city of Boston shall hereafter be styled the penal institutions department, and the institutions commissioner shall hereafter be styled the penal institutions commissioner, and he shall continue to have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the city of Boston not conferred by this act upon any other officer or board of trustees. The penal institutions commissioner may, with the approval of said mayor, appoint one assistant.

SECT. 7. The institutions registrations department shall be under the charge of the institutions registrar, who shall investigate all questions relating to the settlement of paupers, to the commitment of the insane, or to the agency for discharged prisoners,

or to any rights, duties or liabilities connected therewith, and report thereon to the department interested therein; and shall perform such services relating to the accounts and to the collection, registration and tabulation of statistics relating to said departments, or any of them, as may be required of him by said mayor or by the officer or trustees in charge of any of said departments, with the approval of said mayor. Said registrar shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, or such other salary as may be fixed by ordinance.

SECT. 8. Said mayor shall quarterly, in the months of June, September, December and March, and at such other times and at such places as he shall appoint, hold conferences, at which may be present said penal institutions commissioner, said institutions registrar, two members of each of the aforesaid boards of trustees, to be selected by such boards severally, and two members of the board of overseers of the poor, to be selected by such board, to consider any subjects relating to the work of said departments, or of any two or more of them, or to the co-ordination of such work, and at said conferences said mayor shall preside.

SECT. 9. The city of Boston may take and hold any real or personal property which may be given, granted, bequeathed or devised to and accepted by it for the benefit of any one or more of said departments or of the persons under the care thereof. Such property or the income thereof shall be used, applied and disposed of according to the lawful directions of the donor thereof, by the officers in charge of such department or departments.

SECT. 10. Any officers or employees of the institutions department of the city of Boston, whose tenure of office or position may be affected by this act or the carrying out thereof, may be appointed to similar positions in said city at any time within six months of the passage of this act, without civil service examination or enrolment.

SECT. 11. No veteran holding an office in the institutions department of the city of Boston shall be removed or suspended, or shall, without his consent, be transferred from such office or employment, except after a full hearing before the mayor, and at such hearing the veteran shall have the right to be present and to be represented by counsel. Such removal, suspension or transfer shall be made only upon the written order of the mayor. — [*Approved May 13, 1897.*]

